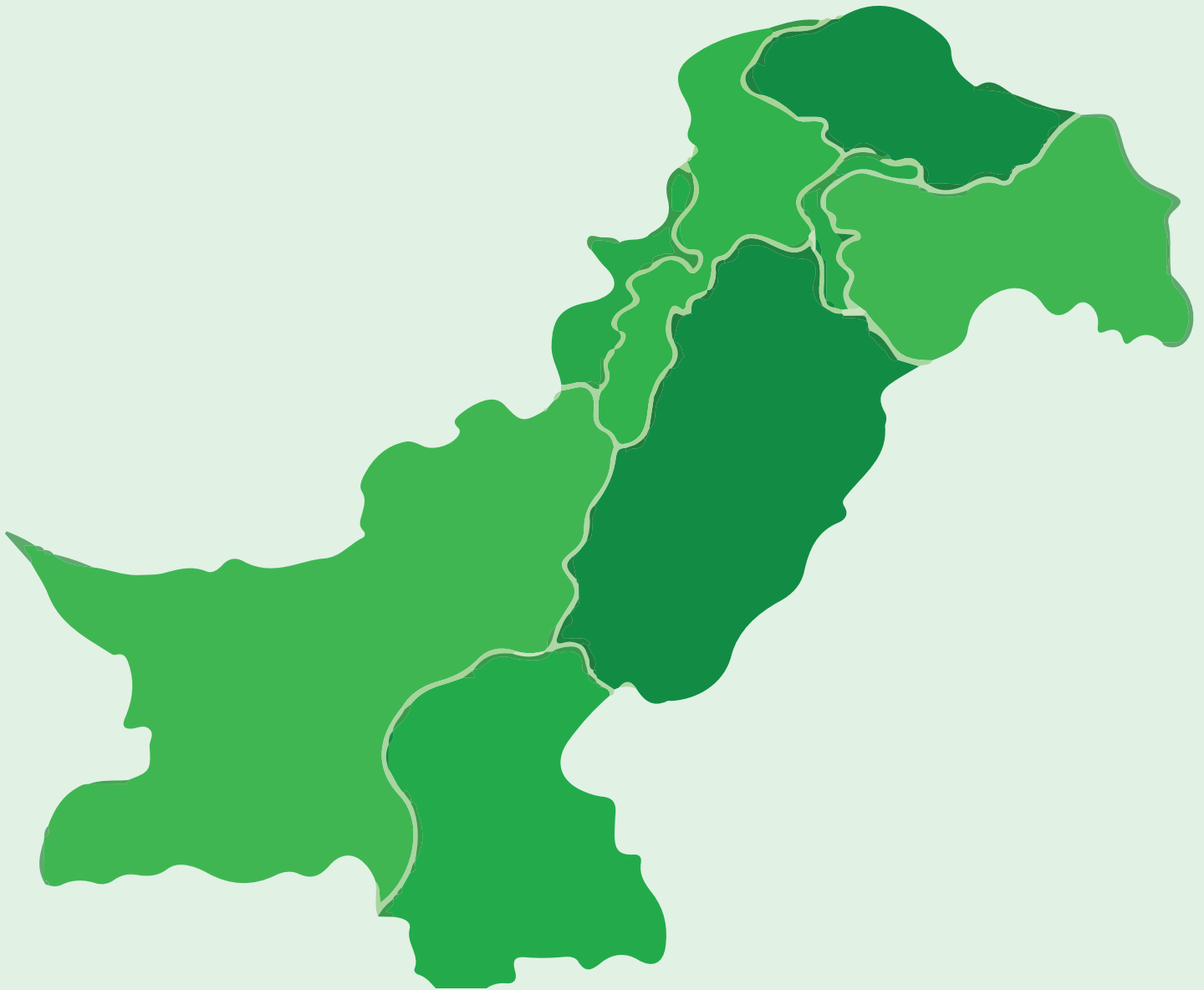


A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF PAKISTANI POLITICAL TALKSHOWS

By
Neelma Riaz



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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

FATIMA JINNAH WOMEN UNIVERSITY, RAWALPINDI, PAKISTAN



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OF PAKISTANI POLITICAL TALKSHOWS**



**By
Neelma Riaz**

A Dissertation Submitted to the Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi.

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
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In

Department of English

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Preface

The evolution of Pakistan's media landscape, especially after the liberalization of electronic media in 2002, has elevated political talk shows to a vital platform for public discourse. These programs provide a stage for politicians, analysts, and anchors to negotiate meaning, shape narratives, and influence public opinion. However, the communicative dynamics in these shows often involve a complex interplay of politeness, impoliteness, and evasive strategies, which significantly affect the progression and tone of the interactions.

This study undertakes a pragmatic analysis of Pakistani political talk shows, focusing on the use of politeness strategies, impoliteness strategies, and evasive strategies employed by hosts and guests. It explores how these linguistic strategies influence the structure and flow of conversations, reflecting underlying power dynamics and sociopolitical norms. The research aims to:

1. Examine how politeness strategies, as proposed by Brown and Levinson, are employed to maintain cordial relationships, reduce offense, and recognize face wants in political discourse.
2. Investigate the use of impoliteness strategies, following Culpeper's framework, to assert dominance, attack face wants, and disrupt cooperative dialogue.
3. Analyze the prevalence and impact of face-threatening acts by talk show hosts, who often use these strategies to assert power and control the interview process.
4. Explore the use of evasive strategies by politicians to navigate tricky or loaded questions, particularly in situations where their face is at risk.

The findings reveal that both male and female participants frequently employ politeness and impoliteness strategies during interactions. Hosts utilize impoliteness strategies more often than guests, leveraging face-threatening acts to dominate conversations and steer discussions according to their agendas. In response, politicians resort to overt evasive strategies to deflect accountability and avoid answering challenging questions, preserving their face in high-stakes scenarios.

The study's contributions are multifaceted:

Politeness Strategies: It sheds light on the realization of politeness strategies in the Pakistani political context, highlighting their role in maintaining decorum and conveying private messages without causing offense.

Impoliteness Strategies: By examining instances of face-threatening acts, the research uncovers how impoliteness is strategically employed to assert power and disrupt cooperative dialogue, often affecting the smooth progression of interviews.

Evasive Strategies: The study explores how politicians use evasive communication techniques to navigate challenging questions and manage public perception, offering valuable insights for both interviewees and interviewers.

Conversational Maxims: The research examines the effects of flouting and violating Grice's conversational maxims on the coherence and harmony of interactions, emphasizing their importance in fostering smooth and constructive communication.

This research makes a significant contribution to the field of pragmatics by analyzing the linguistic and pragmatic principles underpinning Pakistani political talk shows. It not only deepens the understanding of the cultural and communicative norms in political discourse but also provides practical guidelines for improving media interactions. The findings open new horizons for the study of political communication, offering insights that are valuable for media analysts, policymakers and academics alike.

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my husband Yasir Iqbal and my father Riaz ur Rehman
who offer me unconditional love and incessant support
at every step of my life.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I believe whatever aims one has to achieve in one's life, it cannot be done without the blessing of Allah the Almighty. Therefore, my first and foremost thanks is extended towards Allah, the most merciful, who kept me under his umbrella of benediction all through my life. My sincerest thanks go to my husband, Yasir, who assisted me a lot throughout the process of the current research and extended his full support towards me. I am also indebted to my father, Riaz ur Rehman, who has always been my inspiration and his continuous reinforcement and motivation proved very fruitful for me. I also owe a lot to my mother, Shaheen, without whom I would never have achieved my goal. The unconditional love that I received from her has been a very powerful source of emotional strength. I owe special gratitude to my brothers, Awais and Danyal, as well whose moral support and encouragement means a lot to me. I would also like to extend thanks to my baby, Eshaal Yasir, for being such a patient and sweet child. I also want to thank my uncle, Ayaz, who has always helped me in keeping pace with the time, by introducing us to new and latest technologies. I also want to thank my uncle, Rizwan, for always helping and assisting me. I feel great reverence and gratitude towards my khala, Gulnaz and Sophia, whose prayers are a key ingredient in my success. I also want to extend my thanks to my grandparents especially my dada, Iman Shah and my dadi, who will always be remembered, loved and cherished.

I owe special thanks to my in-laws, who had been extremely supportive and cooperative throughout my studies especially my father-in-law Javed and my mother in-law. In fact, my gratitude is due to the whole of my family that keeps on praying for me unfailingly. I am heartily indebted to my friends Ayesha who materialized her assistance in various forms during the formation and completion of my thesis. In the end, I owe my profound gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Sarwet Rasool as well who assisted me in all possible ways. Her guidance will help me a lot in my further studies.

Thanks to all.

ABSTRACT

This thesis attempts to examine the ways and means through which the politicians remain both un-cooperative and polite both at the same time and skilfully grapple with this dilemma, relying on certain linguistic strategies. The selected sample for this study comprises four selected one-to-one political talkshows, aired on Pakistani Private Channels. This study focuses on the pragmatic analysis of the selected political interviews. Grice's cooperative principle describes how effective communication in conversation is achieved in common social situations. Similarly, politeness is a contextually expected behaviour, in which the addressee's feelings/face wants are of seminal importance and the basic purpose of which is that the conversational exchange flows smoothly between the interlocutors, without any confrontation and miscommunication. Applying the conversational maxims of Grice and Leech on the selected talkshows, the impact of flouting or violating the speech maxims is being analysed. This research also explores the use of certain politeness strategies in order to avoid damage or risk to the face. Furthermore, different impoliteness strategies employed in order to attack the face of the hearer are also analysed and discussed in detail. This research also aims to analyse the evasive behaviours of the politicians. Hence, the application of various pragmatic principles on the conversations of these political talkshows forms the basis for the present research.

KEY WORDS: Pragmatics, Cooperative Principle by Grice, Politeness, Politeness Principle by Leech, Politeness Strategies, Impoliteness Strategies, Evasive strategies, Face Threatening Acts, Flouting, Talkshows.

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ABBREVIATIONS

H Host

G Guest

T Translation

T1 Talkshow 1-To the Point

T2 Talkshow 2-Jirga

T3 Talkshow 3- 8pm with Fareeha

T4 Talkshow 4-awam ke Saamne

FTA Face-Threatening Act

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1.Introduction

This introductory chapter introduces to us the background of present research, which is related to the TV political talkshows. The application of various pragmatic principles on the conversations of these political talkshows forms the basis for the present research. The researcher has presented the aims and objectives, research questions and the delimitations of this research work. Furthermore, it also gives us significance of the research, its methodology and the process of the research.

1.2. Background

Media plays a prominent role in our lives. Media influences the lives of all the individuals. It shapes, reinforces or alters their opinions through different means (Macarro, 2002, p.13). Hence, media, specifically electronic media influences and moulds our social, cultural and political behaviours. In the present epoch the electronic media has become the most easily accessible means for acquiring any sort of information and has been appreciated for freedom of thought and expression. In the recent years, the world has turned into a global village. Hence, media especially broadcast media, plays influential role in bridging the gap of communication between different parts and communities in the world. Due to its supremacy, we see a whole new era where the different radio and TV channels enjoy emancipation, expansion and freedom of thought and expression. Due to this reason we see a wide variety of emerging programmes such

as information based documentaries, dramas, music programmes etc. Among different media, TV is considered to be one of the most prominent means and medium of broadcasting.

Among the pool of different genres of broadcasting, we see a variety of emerging talkshows discussing a wide range of different issues, aired by different TV channels. These talkshows are of great importance for public since they are aimed at throwing light upon the reality. On the other hand, these talkshows are also of great importance for the linguists as well due to a variety of linguistic phenomena to deal with. In this era of great economic, cultural and technological advancement, the importance and significance of these talkshows have highly increased, with an increase in the scope for debate and discussions.

The media interviews have evolved considerably with the passage of time. Previously they were prescribed, where the broadcast company or the interviewer would provide the interviewee with all the questions to be asked in the interview beforehand, so as to prepare for the answers in advance. But now they have become more naturalistic. O’Keeffe says that:

Due to the advent of a more direct, searching and penetrating style of interviewing, the interviewers have begun to challenge and probe where previously they would have moved politely onto the next prearranged question. As a result, the news interview became a more flexible, lively and influential instrument of journalistic inquiry.

(O’Keeffe, 2006, p.2)

During a talkshow, it is the host who assumes the vital position. He is a representative of his channel. It is he who moulds the participants involved, the mode of conversation and the programme, as per varying circumstances. ‘As adaptability and flexibility are primary attributes

of those working in the media, readers (or audience) will easily be able to see the connections with their own preferred sector' (Chater, 2002, p.9).

"We communicate to develop identities, establish connections, coordinate efforts with the others, deepen ties over time and work out problems and possibilities" (Wood, 2007, p.10). There is a considerable difference in the behaviours portrayed by the participants of the talkshows in varying contexts. At times they contradict whereas in other times they try to retain harmony among other participants involved.

1.3. Linguistic Politeness

Language is a means and tool of communication. It is used in order to transmit information. In order to avoid any sort of friction between participants, language must be used in a certain manner. Hence, to achieve smooth and peaceful communicative goals is a matter of great concern for the people; in face to face conversation or in case of electronic media. 'Thus the study of linguistic politeness, which evolved out of theoretical interests in the academic world, has been applied to the real world issue of how to achieve smooth communication' (O'Keeffe, 2006).

During twentieth century, people all over the world have developed tremendous interest in this particular area of pragmatics i.e. politeness. This interest has led to a plethora of work and a lot of empirical studies being conducted in this field. Hence, not only the cross-cultural or inter-language empirical studies but different journals have also played their role and contribution in the study of the field of politeness.

One of the basic functions of politeness is that it helps in achieving smooth, frictionless and peaceful communication and developing congenial relationships among people. During a certain

communication, the choice of a particular strategy renders great impact upon the communication. So during any sort of conversational exchange, the choice of a particular strategy should be made very meticulously. Moreover, in case of face threatening acts the proper choice of politeness strategies becomes even more important and significant.

1.4. Operational Definition of Politeness

Politeness is a contextually expected behavior, in which the addressee's feelings/face wants are of seminal importance and the basic purpose of which is that the conversational exchange flows smoothly between the interlocutors, without any confrontation and miscommunication.

1.5. Cooperative Principle by Grice

Grice has played a significant part in order to analyse the socio-cultural perspective of language use. Grice's cooperative principle describes how effective communication in conversation is achieved in common social situations. The cooperative principles are further divided into four maxims, known as the Gricean maxims, "describing specific rational principles observed by people who obey the cooperative principle; these principles enable effective communication" (O'Keeffe, 2006).

The cooperative principles or Gricean conversational maxims are Maxim of Quality, Maxim of Quantity, Maxim of Relation, Maxim of Manner. These maxims give us certain rules, which the participants have to follow in order to converse in a cooperative, rational and maximally efficient way. Thus, they should speak relevantly, clearly, sincerely, and should provide sufficient information. The Gricean maxims are also concerned with the observance of various socio-cultural manners. For instance, giving and taking of turn in talkshows is itself demonstration of cooperation, choice of appropriate vocabulary etc. Grice's conversational maxims provide us not

only with a descriptive base but it also gives us an explanatory framework fulfilling the communal and societal norms in order to maintain politeness.

1.6. Rationale of the Research

The cooperative principles or conversational maxims form the foundations for all sorts of communications and interactions. However, it is generally observed that these maxims or principles are not usually followed by the masses in their daily interactions, whether it is the educated strata. The researches observe the same in different sort of programmes of the broadcast media.

Furthermore, in order to achieve a smooth conversation certain politeness strategies should be followed. However, they too are mostly violated by the masses. The researcher in this setting, i.e. the political setting, also analyses the use of certain politeness strategies in order to avoid damage or risk to the face. The researcher also aims to analyse the evasive behaviours of the politicians. This may contribute to a better understanding of the linguistic features of evasion in Pakistani political talkshows.

Since the TV, talkshows have a wide range of viewership. People belonging to different ages, diversified academic and socio-cultural backgrounds, with various interests personally and professionally, view these programmes. Therefore, it is impossible to satisfy and tackle such a wide range of diversified viewership and audience. Hence, owing to the delimitations of the present research, the focus of this study will be limited to the conversational exchanges between the anchorperson and the participant involved in terms of observing the cooperative principles and various politeness and evasive strategies in order to avoid risk to the face. Thus, the researcher aims to locate these phenomenas in the selected Urdu TV talkshows of different

channels. The reason for the selection of Urdu talkshows is the presence of the various sections of society as participants as compared to the talkshows of any other language in Pakistan.

1.7. Significance of the Research

It is extremely important to recognize and acknowledge the importance of following the cooperative principles in our routine and day-to-day conversations. Since the talkshows are talk oriented, hence it becomes extremely important that the linguistic regulations be observed. The working of different conversations is quite a complex phenomenon. Therefore, it is of vital importance that the underlying factors for working of any conversation must be studied and analysed thoroughly. Carter (2001) says that, “most people engage in conversational interactions in their daily lives do not mean that they are doing is easy, it does not mean that they have learned some complex skills that they are probably unaware of using” (p.263).

The present study is significant because of various reasons. This study focuses on the pragmatic analysis of the selected political interviews. Applying the Grice cooperative principle and the conversational maxims on the selected interviews, the impact of flouting and violating the speech maxims is being analysed. We see that due to violation of the maxims, the conversation cannot progress smoothly. It is through observing these conversational maxims that a conversation takes place in a favourable atmosphere, without giving rise to any sort of friction between the addresser and the addressee.

Secondly, it explores the phenomena of politeness that is very crucial for establishing and maintaining relationship with others in society. There are various politeness strategies that are preferred in different regions of the world. The technological advancement has reduced the world into a global village in which people from around the globe have come closer. Therefore, the

awareness of the politeness strategies favoured in different parts of the world is very crucial. For, it is conducive to facilitate social communication and affability among the people belonging to those parts of the world. Conversely, by ascertaining the most predominant politeness strategies in different cultures, the possibility of the potential confrontation and miscommunication among these people also gets reduced when they come into contact with one another. Hence, in the present study, the use of politeness strategies is explored in a new setting, namely, Pakistani political setting. It is hoped that the present study brings to board some preponderant features of Pakistani speakers', specifically politicians', realization of politeness strategies.

Thirdly, politeness is more crucially needed when some face threatening act is being committed by the speakers. The face threatening acts that are recurrently used in our everyday interaction are challenging for both the speakers and hearers. However, there are myriads of politeness strategies by virtue of which it can very effectively be done by the speakers. It is by the use of these so called politeness strategies that speakers succeed in communicating both their primary messages as well as their intentions, politely. And in doing so, they reduce the face loss that results from the interaction. Hence, this study is also significant because it explores the particular politeness strategies used in political talkshows, both by the interviewer and the interviewee, in order to carry out the conversation in an effective manner without friction.

The objective of the present study is to contribute to the existing research on how people react to face threats, actual and potential alike. Since an exhaustive treatment of this complex subject is beyond the scope of a research like this, the researcher will limit her study to the context of political talkshows to illustrate some of the interviewees' efforts in managing responses to primarily save their face. The present work endeavours to investigate how interviewers threaten the face of others, i.e. interviewees, by raising tough questions, and more importantly, how

interviewees would minimize the expression of impolite beliefs to themselves in order to save the face of self. More importantly, the researcher tries to describe strategies interviewees employ to avoid answering questions.

Turning to practical consequences, this study, by analysing evasive behaviours in a Pakistani political talkshow, may contribute to a better understanding of the linguistic features of evasion in Pakistani political talkshows. This will be valuable for interviewees to deal with face-threatening questions and for interviewers to detect evasive responses. In addition, starting from this study, a comparison can be made between male interviewees' behaviours and that of females'.

The principles propounded by various different pragmaticians can be of great help in not only making people, appearing on TV, aware of the socio-cultural factors but also making them to comply with these principles. This will tempt a greater audience towards watching these programmes. These pragmatic principles will also help in addressing and solving the different sort of issues with a keen and deeper insight. Hence, a piece of communication or conversation can be well understood only with the help of these linguistic rules.

In this modern epoch, broadcast media plays a significant role. Its grandeur has significantly increased. In order to attain a neonate status for the broadcast media, following certain patterns is of utmost importance. This research based on evaluating various linguistic patterns and principles in different TV programmes, especially in the genre of talkshows, is supposed to open up new horizons for the diversification of talkshows.

1.8. Aims and Objectives of the study

The aim of the current study is how in Pakistani political talkshows power relationships are established in relation to gender and host/guest positioning. Based on this broader aim, the objectives of the current study are:

- To examine the impact of flouting and violating the conversational maxims on the conversations between the interviewer and the interviewee in selected political talkshows.
- To find out politeness or impoliteness strategies used by Pakistani male and female politicians in political talkshows in order to establish relationships and the impact of these strategies in relation to gender.
- To what extent do interviewers/interviewees evade questions and what are the different evasive strategies employed by the male and female politicians to save their face.

1.9. Research Questions

- What is the impact of flouting and violating the conversational maxims (Grice and Leech) on the conversations between the host and the guest in each selected political talkshow?
- What politeness or impoliteness strategies are used by Pakistani male and female politicians in political talkshows in order to establish relationships; and what is the impact of these strategies in relation to gender?
- What are the common evasive strategies adopted by Pakistani male and female politicians?

1.10. Delimitations

- Only Pakistani Television political talkshows have been selected for the present research work.
- Only four political talkshows have been selected.
- Only one to one interviews have been selected.
- Talkshows of only 4 hosts, two male anchors and two female anchors, have been selected.
- Only pragmatic analysis of the selected talkshows has been carried out to see the impact of conversational maxims, politeness and impoliteness strategies and evasive strategies on the conversations and relationships.

1.11. Structure of the Research

The current research research comprises six chapters. The first very chapter gives us a general introduction to the topic under discussion. It presents the significance of the research, aims and objectives, research questions, and the delimitations of the current study. In the second chapter the researcher gives a review of all the relevant literature and works related to the topic under study. In this chapter, the researcher also gives us the definitions of the key terms used in the research. The cooperative principle by Grice and different conversational maxims proposed by Leech (1983), politeness and impoliteness strategies, evasive strategies, and other related facets, all are elucidated in detail, in this chapter.

The third chapter is composed of the proposed methodology for the current research. It discusses the nature of research, population and sample and procedure of data collection. It also presents the research framework and provides us with a system of presentation and analysis of data.

Chapter four deals with the presentation and analysis of the talkshows anchored by the male hosts whereas chapter five deals with the presentation and analysis of the talkshows hosted by the female hosts. First of all, the instances and impact of flouting and violating of the conversational maxims proposed by Grice and Leech (1983) are analysed. Then the employment of different politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson, impoliteness strategies proposed by Culpeper, and evasive strategies proposed by Bull and Mayer, are analysed in the data. The study is both quantitative and qualitative. In the light of both the chapters four and five, the conclusion is drawn, synthesizing the entire research, along with the possibilities of future research.

1.12. Conclusion of the Introduction

In the modern era, Television has become a necessary ingredient of our routine lives. TV telecasts a wide range of diversified programmes. Among all of them, talkshows are of great importance, significance, and getting dominance over rest of the genres. In these talkshows, people make their appearances and share their personal and social issues. Hence, these talkshows render the role of television as a medium of information and education. Some of the prominent features of these talkshows include active participation on audience part, future oriented public debates, a means for social catharsis. In this present research, pragmatic analysis of Pakistani political talkshows is done. This research is based on evaluating various pragmatic principles in the genre of talkshows.

Chapter 2

Literature Review

2.1. Introduction

Literature review is “a systematic examination of knowledge available on a topic” (p.2), according to Dawidowicz (2010). To include and present the reviews of the relevant literature, coming from “unbiased and objective” (Dawidowicz, 2010, p.10) sources, is the chief motive of the assimilation of this very chapter into the research. In this chapter, various terms like pragmatics, politeness, and their relevant theories are being defined and explained in detail. Different theories such as Austin’s (1967) speech act theory, Grice’s (1975) cooperative principle and Goffman’s (1967) notion of face, that burgeoned politeness theory are also reviewed and highlighted briefly in this chapter. Different frameworks on politeness theory, namely Lakoff’s (1973) Rules of Politeness, Brown and Levinson’s (1987) universal model of linguistic politeness, Leech’s (1983) politeness principle, Culpeper’s (1996) impoliteness superstrategies, Evasion strategies by Bull and Mayer (1993) and Galasinski (2000) are also introduced later on, in this chapter. Furthermore, not only the association between politeness and culture is made evident, but the researches regarding politeness in different cultures, especially in Pakistani culture are also reviewed and presented.

2.2. Pragmatics

Charles Morris (1938) coined the term “pragmatics” for the very first time and also labelled it as “the science of the relation of signs to their interpreters” (cited in LoCastro, 2012, p.5). Locastro (2012) enunciated that, as a result, this very field of linguistic analysis was included in semiotics.

Talking about the historical background of pragmatics, Allott (2010) states that by the late 1960s, modern use of the term pragmatics emerged in philosophy. During the 1970s, just like any other field of study, such as semantics or syntax, this term was also used to “describe a separate field of study” (p.14). Allott (2010) further affirms different theorists and language philosophers are viewing pragmatics differently. For some, pragmatics is the “study of communication” (Allott, 2010, p.1), whereas for others it is the “study of language use in general” (Allott, 2010, p.1). There are certain points on which all of these practitioners unanimously agree, these points are how different people communicate, and questions about what a speaker actually means by an utterance.

According to Allott (2010), pragmatics could also be seen as “the study of what is communicated minus the linguistic meanings of the words uttered” (p.6). He further explains that the “linguistic meaning” of a word is actually “its stable meaning” (p.6). It is the domain of semantics, under which the study of linguistic meaning comes. Hence pragmatics is being defined by Allott (2012) as “the study of what is communicated minus the part that semantics deals with: PRAGMATICS= SPEAKER MEANING — SEMANANTICS” (P.6)

LoCastro (2012) further elucidates that the ideal data for the application of pragmatic analysis may be “naturally occurring data from family dinner conversations to formal business letters to classroom discourse with learners completing an information gap task can only provide the rich texts suitable for pragmatic analysis” (p.7). He also introduces us with two contemporary schools of pragmatics e.g. Anglo-American and Continental. Anglo-American school “places pragmatics as a core area that over laps with semantics within formal linguistics, along with syntax, morphology and phonology” (p.7), whereas, the second school “includes pragmatics with

sociolinguistics and discourse analysis” (p.7) and also searches for the things that are to be done with language and the means to attainment of these goals via language.

2.3. J.L. Austin’s (1962) Speech Act Theory

The most renowned philosopher of his epoch, J. L. Austin (1911-1960), contributed a lot towards the very field of pragmatics. One of his most famous theory i.e. speech act theory, which not only has laid great impact on the pragmatic study, but has also proved to be quite influential, has been introduced in one of his posthumously published book “How to Do Things with Words” (1962). “To pursue a more sophisticated notion of actions” (Allott, 2010, p.201) was one of Austin’s major desires. Allott (2010) proposed that this approach could be used to perform both a single action and several different actions to any sort of different utterances. According to Allott (2010), the movements of the tongue were not only responsible in producing different sort of statements, rather just like any other bodily movement, they are also involved in performing different actions.

Austin's (1962) most famous theory of speech act has been regarded as one of his key contributions by Searle (2001), in the philosophy of language. The common belief of the era, regarding the functions of language was that language was considered to make “truth claims” (Searle, 2001, p.219). Certain utterances, according to Austin, may not be categorized under true or false categories because they might be “performing actions” (Searle, 2001, p.219), which may be right or true or may be false. Therefore, according to him, besides the utterance of a sentence there can be performance of an action as well. Afterwards, he had also drawn a distinction between constative and performative verbs, for the sake of clarification. However, later on his claim proved to be wrong since it turned out that the constative verbs too can be performatives or

act as one, like any other performatives. This completely new notion of performative/constative utterances resulted in the rise of the speech act theory. In order to describe a single utterance Austin presented us with three different levels e.g. (a) the locutionary act, (b) the illocutionary act, and (c) the perlocutionary act (Searle, 2001).

Locutionary act, as per Yule (1996) is “the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression” (p.48). Similarly Yule (1996) further presents that “well-formed utterances” (p.48) usually are not produced without any valid or proper reason and very often “we form an utterance with some kind of function in mind” (p.48). This very function is referred to as the illocutionary act. According to Searle (2001) perlocutionary act is “the production of certain sorts of effects on the hearer” (p.220). Searle (2001) further says that he and a lot of other language philosophers tried a lot in order to criticize and improvise Austin’s (1962) taxonomy. But he renders this criticism “not as refutations but as further contribution to a discussion that he began” (Searle, 2001, p.220).

2.4. Goffman’s (1967) Notion of Face

Márquez-Reiter (2000) claims that in one of Goffman’s (1967) essay “Interaction Rituals: Essays on Face-to-Face Behavior”, his focus retained on the very subject of social interaction. By social interaction he meant that the different sort of attitudes and behaviours people adopt and portray when they are encountered with somebody, whether it be a social encounter or meeting in some public places. Goffman attributed the conduct of the people during such encounters and social or private interactions to the attributes of the society. Face, as defined by Goffman (1967) is:

The positive social value a person effectively claims for himself by the line others assume he has taken during a particular contact. Face is an image of self—delineated in terms of

approved social attributes—albeit an image that others may share, as when a person makes a good showing for his profession or religion by making a good showing for himself.

(Quoted in Márquez-Reiter, 2000, p.18)

Beginning with the very notion of a “good face”, the writer explains that whenever any person projects the same sort of image consistently and the other participants as well as different impersonal agencies involved, also justify and approve of the consistency of the projected image of that particular person, then only such person seems to possess a “good face”. In the same manner when “information is brought forth in some way about his social worth which cannot be integrated, even with effort, into the line with that is being sustained for him” (cited in Farahat, 2009, p.16) then that particular person is considered to be in “wrong face”. Similarly, if a person deviates from a fixed code of conduct in a society, then he/she is considered “out of face”.

Recognizing the very importance of saving self-face, Goffman (1967) presents before us some face saving procedures. A procedure or process through which the interaction between the individuals involved is retracted or abjured is that of avoidance (Farahat, 2009). Another such procedure given by Goffman (1967), whereas introduced by Farahat (2009) is the “defensive procedure” (p.15). With the help of this very procedure, the hearer’s face can not only be maintained but also enhanced. For instance, if any sort of activity poses threat to the hearer’s face then that activity must be put an end to at once or either the very subject under discussion should be changed. Lastly, one has to portray “diffidence” along with “composure” (Farahat, 2009, p.15).

2.5. Paul Grice's (1975) Cooperative Principle

Allott (2010) articulates that during the progress and development of pragmatics, the most highly renowned philosopher and linguist was none other than Paul Grice (1913-1988). His theory of conversation and theory of meaning are his distinguishing and major contributions in the field of pragmatics. He has drawn a differentiation between the natural and non-natural meanings in his theory of meaning. He observed in minutiae that different words have different meanings and these meanings can further be used in a variety of different ways.

Since Grice has given us certain examples in order to make demarcation between natural and non-natural meaning. Allott (2010) quotes two of them in order to clarify his point of view. For example, “those spots mean measles” (Allot, 2010, p.213) shows natural meaning whereas “those three rings on the bell mean that the bus is full” (Allot, 2010, p.213) manifests the non-natural meaning. Through this differentiation Grice implies that “non-natural meaning can be conveyed by an action with no conventional meaning: for example, miming the act of eating to communicate that you are hungry” (Allott, 2010, p.213). The focus of Grice's theory of conversation shifted towards the differentiation between what the speaker means and the actual or conventional meaning of certain words or actions. Grice's theory of meaning also could not exempt from the critical eyes of the critics and was criticized thoroughly soon after its origin. According to Allott (2010), a part of this theory regarded as valid in pragmatics was that “communication is inferential and intentional” (p.214). By this he means that during a communication, a particular hearer not only keeps in view the context of the utterance but also look at and judge the way different words or phrases are uttered. Meanwhile he also comprehends or infers “a certain type of intention from some of her behaviour” (p.215) while reaching for a certain meaning. Comparing the two Gricean theories, his theory of conversation

is regarded as more appropriate and influential rather than his theory of meaning. It took him quite a long time period to develop his knowledge and ideas regarding “pragmatic rules” (Allott, 2010, p.215) and “the difference between what is stated and what is implied by an utterance” (Allott, 2010, p.215). Apart from this, the very term “implicature”, which stands for the “speaker’s meaning that is not said but implied” (Allott, 2010, p.215), is an outcome of his theory of conversation.

Allot (2010) appreciates the point of view of Grice in his theory of conversation which says that our day to day conversations and daily talk exchanges are usually governed and ruled by a certain “framework of maxims of conversation with an over-arching Cooperative Principle” (p.215). Kant had introduced the term “maxim” and defined it as “a principle that motivates an agent to act in a certain way” (cited in Allott, 2010, p.215), whereas Grice borrowed this term from Kant. Conversational maxims are rules that regulate our conversations by giving us different rules so as how to behave in order to be cooperative in a conversational exchange and ensure a healthy conversation. Moreover, Grice elaborates the relationship between conversational maxims and implicature. He explicates that if the speaker does not conform to the conversational maxims during a conversation, it may give the addressee an assumption that the speaker was, nonetheless, being cooperative by conveying an implicature: something different from, or more than, what was said” (Allott, 2010, p.215). Grice (1975) explicates his Cooperative Principle as follows:

Make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged.

(Quoted in Yule, 1996, p.37)

Following Grice (1975), Yule (1996) gives us an account of the Conversational Maxims as follows:

1. Quantity

Make your contribution as informative as is required (for the current purpose of the exchange) and do not make your contribution more informative than is required.

2. Quality

Try to make your contribution one that is true. Do not say what you believe to be false. Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.

3. Relation

Be relevant

4. Manner

Be perspicuous. Avoid obscurity of expression. Avoid ambiguity. Be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity). Be orderly

(Yule, 1996, p.37)

2.5.1. Flouting Maxims¹

Flouting the maxims is actually a means of conveying implicit meaning and that too silently (Grundy, 2000, p.78). When the individuals intentionally refrain from applying the Grice's conversational maxims and employ implicatures, then it is called the flouting of the maxims (S. C. Levinson, 1983). During flouting the speaker desires understanding on the part of the

¹ The examples used in flouting of conversational maxims, are created by the researcher.

interlocutor to understand and uncover the hidden and implicit meaning lying behind the uttered statement. Hence the speakers expect the listener to notice the covert and implied meaning.

1. Flouting maxim of quantity

Whenever the speaker gives less than required information or does not communicate or explain his point of view properly then the speaker is culpable of flouting the maxim of quantity. Even when the speaker gives much more information than is required then also he flouts the maxim of quantity. For instance:

A: Who has accompanied Asad to the party?

B: A girl

C: Sarah Mirza, a Kashmiri, born on 5 January 1989, daughter of Shoaib Mirza and Sania.

A cooperative and proper reply will be “His girlfriend, named Sarah”, whereas an uncooperative or improper reply, where the speaker flouts the maxim of quantity, will be either (B) where the reply is too brief, or in case of (C) where the reply is much long as is required.

2. Flouting maxim of quality

Flouting maxim of quality takes place whenever the speaker lies over something or distorts or misrepresents the information. For instance:

A: Beijing is in China, isn't it?

B: Hmmm, and Istanbul in Iran.

C: No, it's not.

In case of this example a cooperative reply would be that “yes it is”. The speaker flouts the maxim of quality both in the case of (B) where he distorts or misrepresents the information and (C) where the speaker lies.

3. Flouting maxim of relevance

A speaker flouts this maxim when he wants to avoid a certain topic or hide something. In order to flout the maxim of relevance, the speaker gives irrelevant reply. For instance:

A: What has happened to the chicken?

B: The cat is looking very furious.

The (B) reply is uninformative and irrelevant to the query asked. Hence the maxim of relevance has been flouted here.

4. Flouting maxim of manner

Whenever the speaker uses ambiguous or unclear language then he flouts the maxim of manner. This maxim is also flouted whenever the speaker uses foreign language or a language, which the addressee fails to understand. Similarly, if the speaker’s voice is not loud enough then also this maxim is flouted. For instance:

A: Are you baking something?

B: Be aye samnurita, koi kahan sam eee.

The (B) reply is obscure and ambiguous. Hence, the maxim of manner is flouted.

2.5.2. Violating Maxims²

Unlike flouting, when a speaker deliberately ceases to apply the maxims in their communication, in order to create some misunderstanding, deceive or achieve some other end, then the maxims are said to be violated. The purpose here is mostly lying, deceiving, misleading, concealing or giving insufficient information.

1. Violating maxim of quality

Father: Did you work throughout the day?

Daughter: Yes, I was working till now.

In this example the maxim of quality is being violated because the daughter has lied to her father. She had been playing all day long. Hence, in order to avoid any sort of unpleasant consequences and her father's anger, she violates the quality maxim.

2. Violating maxim of quantity

Sarah: I had been searching you for the past four months. Where were you?

John: I was gone somewhere. So what?

In this instance, Sarah asks a question about the whereabouts of John for the past few months. John was supposed to come up with a satisfactory reply. Instead he gives an insufficient answer which contains less than the information required. Hence he violates the maxim of quantity.

3. Violating maxim of relevance

Teacher: Have you done your homework?

² The examples used in violation of the conversational maxims, are created by the researcher.

Student: Ma'am may I go to the washroom please?

Student's answer is completely irrelevant to the question proposed by the teacher. One reason can be that the student wants to evade the interrogation posed by the teacher.

4. Violating maxim of manner

Amna: Did you like the party?

John: There were too many people out there, lots of flowers everywhere, plenty of food, loud music....

Amna had only asked John whether he liked the party or not. But John's reply is ambiguous, disorderly, verbose and unclear. Hence he violates the maxim of manner. The reason for this violation can be that either he is over excited and had too much fun or maybe he has not liked the party at all.

2.6. Politeness

Despite a great deal of criticism of Grice's Cooperative Principle, the importance and influence of Grice's work can never be denied. No doubt, his work proved to be a milestone in the history of linguistic pragmatics. Many philosophers, researchers and linguists have taken Grice's work ahead and based their theories upon his work. They have introduced many new horizons and insights. For instance, Lakoff (1973), Leech (1983) and Brown and Levinson (1987) have given us many new insights and approaches regarding the study of language. In particular their theories on "politeness" are drawn from Grice's Cooperative Principle and its Maxims. All of this variety of new and different approaches has led to a redundancy of cross-cultural researches, hence, playing most important role in the study of linguistic pragmatics.

Theories such as Austin's (1962) speech act theory, Goffman's (1967) notion of face, and Grice's (1975) theory of conversational implicature, discussed earlier, formed the basis of the study of politeness in linguistic interaction. First, the researcher will define the very concept of politeness.

The term politeness has been defined by much linguistics. For example, Haugh, Daviesk and Morrison (2011) see politeness as a "deliberate, situated and contextually appropriate expression of consideration for the feelings/face-needs of the addressee by the speaker" (p.144) [Italics removed]. Sifianou's (1992) model of politeness gives central and utmost importance to the addressee's feelings and rests upon the notion of polite linguistic behavior. The definition of politeness given by Haugh, Daviesk and Morrison (2011) is based upon Sifianou's (1992) model of politeness.

Likewise, Brown (1980) also gives due importance to the feelings of the "other", for instance, "what politeness essentially consists in is a special way of treating people, saying and doing things in such a way as to take into account the other person's feelings" (cited in Watts, Ide & Ehlich, 2005, pp.281). Chapman (2011) sees politeness as a "behaviour" (p.132) that not only shows "respect and consideration" (p.132) for others but also "avoid[s] rudeness or abruptness" (p. 132) during any sort of linguistic interaction. Since rudeness and abruptness are rendered as extremely indecorous and impolite, so in order to fully grasp the notion of politeness, we will also have to understand the concept of impoliteness. According to Culpeper impoliteness is "a negative attitude towards specific behaviours occurring in specific contexts" (cited in Haugh et al., 2011, p.144). Culpeper claims that different behaviours fall under the category of impoliteness "when they conflict with how one expects them to be, how one wants them to be and /or how one thinks they ought to be" (cited in Haugh et al., 2011, p.144). This definition of

Culpeper emphasizes upon four fundamental elements that are expectation, desire, belief, and the identity of a person or a group contributing directly towards the choice of polite/impolite behaviour directed towards others. In case if anyone disregards or tramples any one of these elements during any sort of interaction, then it can cause offense. Culpeper further asserts that the limit of offense caused depends upon the fact that either the impoliteness was “strongly intentional or not” (cited in Haugh et al., 2011, p.144).

After defining the concept of politeness, now the researcher will throw light upon the importance of politeness during communication. John J. Gumperz highlights the significance of politeness in foreword of the book, *Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage* by Penelope Brown, Stephen C. Levinson (1987). In the views of John J. Gumperz for “the production of social order” (p. xiii) in any particular society, politeness is highly indispensable and utmost. He further asserts that politeness is also a “precondition of human cooperation” (p.xiii) whereas renders human social life as the breeding ground for politeness. Thus in order to define or understand the concept or phenomenon of politeness one has to go deep down into “the foundation of human social life” (p.xiii). John J. Gumperz considers the phenomenon of politeness to be universal. He believes that, “Societies everywhere, no matter what their degree of isolation or their socio-economic complexity, show these same principles at work; yet what counts as polite may differ from group to group, from situation to situation, or from individual to individual” (p.xiii).

Three major approaches to politeness are that of Lakoff’s (1973), Leech’s (1983) and Brown and Levinson’s (1987) approach. In the eyes of Sifianou (2010) these “classic” (p.19) approaches of politeness are derived from “Grice’s (1975) theory of conversation and Austin’s (1962) and Searle’s (1969) speech act theory” (p.19). The major politeness frameworks given by Lakoff (1973), Leech (1983) and Brown and Levinson (1987) are discussed below.

2.7. Lakoff's (1973) Rules of Politeness

According to Farahat (2009), Lakoff (1973) was the very first theorist whose rules of politeness were based on Grice's Co-operative Principle, and "expanded the notion of grammatical rules as well as the notion of well-formedness to the area of pragmatics" (p.21). As per Sifianou (2010), Lakoff's (1973) article "The logic of politeness; or, minding your p's and q's" is regarded as her very "first attempt to incorporate pragmatics, and more specifically, politeness phenomena, into the core grammar" (p.20). Lakoff (1973) emphasizes upon the fact that "we should like to have some kind of pragmatic rules, dictating whether an utterance is pragmatically well formed or not, and the extent to which it deviates if it does" (cited in Farahat, 2009, p.21). Farahat (2009) apprizes that Lakoff (1973) gives us two rules for "pragmatic competence" (p.20), so that any sort of deviant utterances can be avoided. For example: "Be Clear" and "Be Polite".

According to Lakoff (1973), in any particular context, the speaker is supposed to determine the rules to be adopted. Therefore, the sole responsibility rests on the speaker. For instance, if the speaker is more concerned about conveying the message straightforwardly, then he would prefer to adopt the first rule. Whereas if the speaker wants to launch concord and establish harmony, by dissuading any discord, he will prefer to avoid imposition and convey his message indirectly and adopt indirectness (cited in Farahat, 2009). Lakoff (1973) gives a set of sub-rules for her second rule of politeness i.e. "be polite":

R1. Don't impose. R2. Give options. R3. Make A [addressee] feel good-be friendly.

(Quoted in Sifianou, 2010, p.20)

Elaborating her point of view further, Lakoff (1973) claims the universality of these rules. She believes that these rules are a part and parcel of every culture but the priority given to different rules vary from culture to culture.

2.8. Leech's (1983) Politeness Principle

Watts (2003) argues that the politeness principle proposed by Leech is “a much more complex and finer grained attempt to elaborate on Gricean pragmatics than is Lakoff's” (p.64). Leech asserts that since pragmatics “relates the sense (or grammatical meaning) of an utterance to its pragmatic force” (cited in Watts, 2003, p.64), so the real function of pragmatics thus is “problem-solving”. Watts (2003) affirms Leech's notion and apprizes that “his model is centered on the hearer rather than on the speaker” (p.64). He also endorses Leech's claim by saying that, “the central concept in Leech's model is that of a cost—benefit scale of politeness related to both the speaker and the hearer” (p.66). He further goes on to say that Leech's concept of politeness “involves minimizing the cost and maximizing the benefit of speaker/hearer” (p.66).

Leech's (1983) Politeness principle consists of the following six maxims:

1. Tact Maxim: Minimize cost to other [or Maximize benefit to other]
2. The Generosity Maxim: Minimize benefit to self [or Maximize cost to self]
3. The Approbation Maxim: Minimize dispraise of other [or maximize praise of other]
4. The Modesty Maxim: Minimize praise of self [or maximize praise of other]
5. The Agreement Maxim: Minimize disagreement between self and other [or maximize agreement between self and other]

6. The Sympathy Maxim: Minimize antipathy between self and other [or Maximize sympathy between self and other]

(Cited in Watts, 2003, p.66-67)

According to Watts (2003) the Tact and the Generosity maxim both are applied in impositives for instance, “ordering, requesting, commanding, advising, recommending etc.” (p.66) and commissives such as “promises, vowing, offering etc.” (p.66). Watts (2003) further maintains that Approbation Maxim is applicable in case of expressives for example, “thanking, congratulating, pardoning, condoling, reporting, etc.” (p.66). Likewise, Watts (2003) argues that the Modesty Maxim is applicable in case of “expressives and assertives”, whereas the Agreement Maxim and the Sympathy Maxim are applicable in “assertives” (Watts, 2003, p.67)

Watts (2003) apprizes that a plethora of queries and uncertainties arose right after the presentation of Leech’s (1983) politeness principle. These queries include, “how are we to define the parameters on the various scales of values, e.g. ‘cost’, ‘benefit’, ‘praise’, ‘sympathy’, etc.?” or “how is it possible for the speaker to take all these maxims, as well as those of the CP and the Irony Principle (IP), into consideration when formulating an utterance?” (Watts, 2003, p.68). In response to this Leech (1983) proposed his own scales of delicacy and provided us with pragmatic scales based on which his maxims can be measured. Here is a brief overview of these scales given by Watts (2003):

1) The Cost/Benefit Scale: this scale estimates “the amount of cost to her/himself and the amount of benefit his utterance will bring the hearer” (Watts, 2003, p.68).

2) The Optionality Scale: this scale assesses “the degree to which the illocutions performed by the speaker allow the addressee a degree of choice” (Watts, 2003, p.68).

3) The Indirectness Scale: this scale “measures the amount of work incurred by the hearer in interpreting the speech acts produced by the speaker” (Watts, 2003, p.68).

4) The Authority Scale: this scale “measures the degree to which the speaker has the right to impose on the hearer” (Watts, 2003, p.68).

5) The Social Distance Scale: this scale “assesses the degree to which the speaker and the hearer are acquainted, i.e. what is the social distance between them” (Watts, 2003, p.68).

The politeness principle proposed by Leech (1983) played a highly influential role in the field of pragmatics but apart from it, this theory had to meet a lot of criticism and critique by many philosophers and linguists. One of the critiques levelled at this theory was by Félix-Brasdefer (2008), who claims that “without an empirical description of politeness phenomena and a more constrained theory, the number of maxims could be extended” (p.16). Similarly, Félix-Brasdefer (2008) also casted doubt over the theory’s “claims of universality”. Watts (2003) regards it “uncertain and improbable to recognize and conform to these scales during conversation and act accordingly” (p.68).

Following the footsteps of Brown and Levinson (1987), Leech (1983) also makes use of the terms such as “negative” and “positive” politeness, but both of the theorists define these terms “somewhat differently” (p.69), as per Watts (2003). The hallmark of these two politeness models i.e. Leech (1983) and Brown and Levinson’s (1987) models, is that only these two models among all other proposed models of politeness, can be “tested through application to real-language data” (Watts, 2003, p.63) with adequate detail.

2.9. Brown and Levinson's (1987) Universal Model of Linguistic Politeness

Politeness theory has remained the center of attention of a lot of linguists and researchers during the last quarter of the twentieth century. Therefore, a lot of work has been done in this field since that time. The theory of politeness proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987) has been regarded as “the most comprehensive and influential account of politeness phenomenon so far” (Sifianou & Antonopoulou, 2005, p.263). Despite the fact that this theory has been severely criticized, still Sifianou & Antonopoulou (2005) regards it to be a seminal research on the phenomena of politeness. In 1987 Brown and Levinson proposed a remarkable and universal theory of politeness, which was first appeared in 1978 and published later in 1987.

2.9.1. Brown and Levinson's (1987) Notion of Face

According to Brown and Levinson (1987) face is, “a highly abstract notion which consists of two specific kinds of desires (face wants) attributed by interactants to one another: the desire to be unimpeded in one's actions (negative face), and the desire (in some respects) to be approved of (positive face)” (p.13) by others. They claim for the universality of the notion of face, yet they consider face to be a “subject of cultural elaboration” (p.13). For example, they further explicate “cultural specifications of many sorts—what kinds of acts threaten face, what sorts of persons have special rights to face-protection, and what kind of personal style (in terms of things like graciousness, ease of social relations, etc.)” (p.13) which is appropriate for a specific culture may tend to vary in different cultures.

2.9.2. Face Threatening Acts

Brown and Levinson (1987) posit that, “certain kinds of acts intrinsically threaten face, namely those acts that by nature run contrary to the face wants of the addressee and/or of the speaker”(p.65). They also clarify that from “acts” they mean, “what is intended to be done by a verbal or non-verbal communication” (p.65).

According to Brown and Levinson (1987), there are two types of face-threatening acts. For example, there are some acts, which threaten the addressee’s negative face wants whereas other threatens the addressee’s positive face wants. They further elucidate that whenever the speaker “does not intend to avoid impeding H’s freedom of action” (p.65) then the addressee’s negative face wants are threatened. For instance, requests, suggestions, orders, threats, advice, reminders are a few of the acts, which threaten the negative face wants of the addressee. These acts actually “put some pressure” (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p.65) upon the addressee in order to make them do something or avoid something, hence predicting the future acts of the addressees.

Similarly, Brown and Levinson (1987) illustrate that the positive-face wants of the addressee are threatened “by indicating (potentially) that the speaker does not care about the addressee’s feelings, wants etc.” (p.66). The category of acts, threatening addressee’s positive face include contempt, disapproval, ridicule, complaints, criticism, disagreements, contradictions, refusals etc.

2.9.3. Assessment of the nature of FTAs

It is very critical to assess the nature of FTAs. While performing an FTA during a social interaction, it is necessary that the nature of FTA be taken into consideration because as per Félix-Brasdefer (2008), the nature of FTA’s has a profound impact upon social relationships. But the query which comes to the mind is: how to determine the seriousness of a particular FTA?

Brown and Levinson (1987) postulate that there are three culture-sensitive independent factors, which must be taken into consideration while analysing how serious an FTA is.

2.9.4. Politeness Strategies for doing FTAs

In order to perform certain face threatening acts, people adopt a variety of different strategies so as not to offend others and maintain healthy and cordial relationships. The model of politeness proposed by Brown and Levinson's (1987), introduces to us five different politeness strategies, which the speakers adopt during interaction for performing FTAs. For example: Bald on record (Without redressive action), Positive politeness, Negative politeness, Off record, Don't do the FTA.

The first strategy for doing face-threatening act, in this hierarchy of politeness strategies, "involves doing it in the most direct, clear, unambiguous and concise way possible" (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p.69). In this strategy, the FTA is done baldly and without any sort of redressive action. From "redressive action" what they mean to say is that FTA is performed with "modifications or additions" (p.69), reducing threat to the addressee's face. Brown and Levinson (1987) further elucidate that in the situations where the speaker "doesn't fear retribution from the addressee" (p.69), then this strategy for performing FTA is employed. For example, this strategy is employed where there is a need for "urgency or efficiency" (p.69), or in cases of "offers, requests, suggestion" (p.69) where there is a potential threat to the hearer's face. Situations, where the speaker is "superior in power" (p.69) as compared to the addressee/hearer, again this strategy is employed. Face threatening acts are performed baldly on record in these situations because these acts do not require 'great sacrifice' (p.69) from addressee's part.

Positive politeness is another strategy that is used to do the face-threatening acts where the positive face-wants of the hearer/addressee are involved. Hence, this strategy directs towards the positive face of the hearer. Brown and Levinson (1987) further explain that the speaker can show positive politeness in doing FTAs by “treating him (hearer) as a member of an in-group, a friend, [and] a person whose wants and personality traits are known and liked” (p.70). Brown and Levinson (1987) also demonstrate the list of advantages associated with using positive politeness in doing FTAs, for the speaker. For instance, “a speaker can minimize the face-threatening aspects of an act by assuring the addressee that S considers himself to be ‘of the same kind’ [original emphasis], that he likes him and wants his wants” (p.71-72).

Negative politeness strategy directs towards the negative face of the hearer/addressee. Brown and Levinson (1987), claims that), negative politeness is “essentially avoidance-based” (p.70). While employing this strategy of negative politeness, the speaker ensures that the negative face wants of the hearer are satisfied and the “freedom of action” (p.70) of the addressee is not intruded. Hence, the characteristics of negative politeness, according to Brown and Levinson (1987), include “self-effacement, formality and restraint, with attention to very restricted aspects of H’s self-image, centering on his want to be unimpeded” (p.70). There are certain ways for redressing the FTAs. Brown and Levinson (1987) reveal these particular ways. For instance, they believe that the FTAs can be mitigated through “apologies for interfering or transgressing, with linguistic and non-linguistic deference, with hedges on the illocutionary force of the act, with impersonalizing mechanisms...and with other softening mechanisms that give the addressee an ‘out’” (p.70). The use of the negative politeness strategy ensures that the hearer is not being pressurized or coerced into any sort of action.

Regarding the use of off-record strategy for redressing a face-threatening act, Brown and Levinson (1987) believes that this strategy is employed in order to “avoid imposing” (p.70). One of the major characteristic of off-record strategy is that “there is more than one unambiguously attributable intention” (p.69) related to that act and the reason behind it is that “the actor cannot be held to have committed himself to one particular intent” (p.69). There are quite a lot of different ways that can be adopted to perform the face-threatening act by using off-record strategy. Brown and Levinson (1987) reveal to us these ways and says that the, “linguistic realizations of off-record strategies include metaphor and irony, rhetorical questions, understatement, tautologies, all kinds of hints as to what a speaker wants or means to communicate without doing so directly, so that the meaning is to some degree negotiable” (p.69).

In order to use the fifth strategy i.e. “Don’t do the FTA” the speaker “avoids offending” (Brown & Levinson, 1987, p.72) the hearer completely. This happens so because the speaker does not perform the face-threatening act at all. This is the peculiarity of this strategy. But in doing so the desired purpose of communication of the speaker fails to fulfil.

2.10. Impoliteness Strategies

In response to the politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987), Culpeper (1996) also proposes his own framework for impoliteness and gives us the impoliteness superstrategies. These according to Culpeper are “opposite” regarding their orientation to face. For instance, these strategies are designed such that they attack the face unlike the politeness strategies, which are designed to save, maintain or enhance the face. The impoliteness superstrategies are given below:

1. Bald on record impoliteness

It is typically deployed “where there is not much face at stake, and where there is an intention on the part of the speaker to attack the face of the hearer” (Culpeper, 1996).

2. Positive impoliteness

The use of strategies, which are designed to damage the positive face wants of the addressee. For example; Ignore / snub the other, Exclude the other from an activity, Disassociate from the other, Be disinterested, unconcerned, unsympathetic, Use inappropriate identity markers, Use obscure / secretive language, Seek agreement.

3. Negative impoliteness

The use of strategies, which are designed to damage the negative face wants of the addressee. These strategies are; Frighten, Condescend, Invade other’s space, Explicitly associate the other with negative respect, Challenge.

4. Sarcasm or mock politeness

Sarcasm or mock politeness for social disharmony is the opposite of banter or mock impoliteness for social harmony.

5. Withhold politeness

Keep silent or fail to act where politeness work is expected.

2.11. Evasion Strategies

When the interviewee intentionally does not observe either one or more maxims of Cooperative Principle in order to save his face in situations where his face is threatened by tough queries, then this is referred to as evasion. The speaker in order to avoid answering directly makes an evasive response that is uncooperative. In literary terms the notion of evasion is being referred to as deception (Bradac, Friedman, & Giles, 1986; Ng & Bradac, 1993). Orr & Burkins (1976) asserts that the concept of evasion can be related to the notions of ambiguity and equivocation. Furthermore, Bull (1994) and Harris (1991) believes that whenever the interviewee fails to give direct answer to a query or challenges a question then such a reply is evasive. For Galasinski, (2000), evasion can be related to the situations where there is the exchange of questions and answers. Bradac et al (1986) have sufficiently dealt with the notion of evasion in their works. They believe evasion to be messages that convey less information or no information at all to an addressee (Bull & Mayer, 1993). As per Galasinski (2000), “Semantic irrelevance is universal in acts of evasion” (p.59).

From a pragmatic perspective, the basic guiding principles of communication, even in cases where people make use of evasive strategies, are Grice’s cooperative principle (Grice, 1975), Leech’s politeness principle (Leech, 1983) and Brown & Levinson’s Face Theory (Brown & Levinson, 1978/1987). The Grice’s cooperative principle serves as a means to identify the evasion in language through the generation of implicatures due to violation of the conversational maxims. Since people prefer to sound polite during conversation and carry out an effective communication, so they prefer to be indirect and evasive. This linguistic option ensures them that they are in accordance with the Politeness Principle.

Evasion can be categorized into two types: overt evasion and covert evasion.

In case of overt evasion, the speaker signifies somehow, through direct oral refusals, that he is not going to show cooperation during the conversation, whereas in cases of covert evasion the speaker conceals the fact that he is not being cooperative enough in giving answers. The speaker pretends and fakes to answer the queries but actually he does not do so.

There are a variety of different linguistic strategies which the spokespersons or the politicians can adopt in order to evade the sharp and tough questions posed by the journalists. Bull & Mayer's (1993) "functional approach" and Galasinski's (2000) "semantic-structural approach" are two of the most representative approaches regarding the evasion strategies.

2.12. Politeness in Different Cultures

People of different cultures observe different etiquettes and set of practices to show and manifest politeness. For instance, it is a practice in México that the guest will have to greet everybody, means that the one who goes to visit somebody's place will have to greet all those already present there. In Russia, in order to show feelings of affection towards others, the women walk arm in arm with their female friends (Billikopf, 2009). Hence, DeVito (2009) claims that the expressions of politeness and impoliteness both varies from culture to culture. Polite greetings with their variety of different forms differing from culture to culture are indeed one of the major sources of manifesting politeness of a particular culture.

Though there are a lot of disparities and differences within different cultures, still Billikopf (2009) believes that there lies a great possibility of acceptance and assimilation, only if the cultural disparities are paid attention to. The notions, concept and expectations of politeness wildly differ and vary across the globe.

As a result, everybody must be cautious and careful regarding these concerns because “observations on cultural differences are based on our own weakness and reflect our inability to connect with that culture” (Billikopf, 2009) [original italics removed]. According to Billikopf (2009) there are many cultural disparities and but the fact is that they can enrich our life. He further endorses the fact that people all over the globe share many similarities, for example, “the need for affiliation and love, participation, and contribution” (Billikopf, 2009). There is dire need to carry out scientific studies and figure out the cultural similarities in order to harmonize the world and eliminate the different cultural misconceptions among people. Hence, a few of the scientific researches done on politeness in different cultures are discussed below.

2.13. Researches on Politeness in Different Cultures

Different theorists have proposed different theories regarding the notion of politeness. Their theories have provided various different frameworks of politeness for the researches on politeness in different cultures. According to Sifianou (1999), the framework for Marmaridou’s (1987) research was drawn from Brown and Levinson’s (1987) model of politeness. The focus of his research was on the differences in politeness in language in the Greek and English announcements to passengers on board Olympic Airways aircraft. The expectations were that due to same settings, the results would also be the same but the results showed that the English preferred to use the negative politeness strategy more as compared to the positive politeness strategy whereas the Greek data showed their preference and inclination towards the use of positive politeness strategy more (sifianou, 1999). Sifanou’s (1999) research regarding the telephone openings of Greek and English people also endorsed the inclination of Greek towards the use of positive politeness strategy. The Greek people manifested their orientation towards the use of a positive politeness device i.e. recognition whereas the behavior of English people

manifested negative politeness because of their frequent use of overt self-identification during telephonic conversations.

2.14. Politeness in Pakistani Culture

Pakistan is an Islamic country; hence, the norms, values and traditions, which are a part of Pakistani culture, are solely based on Islam and its teachings. Religion is their leading factor, shaping not only the lifestyle of Pakistani people but also their attitude towards other people and their linguistic choices. Some of the defining characteristics of Pakistani culture are courtesy, tolerance, sacrifice, modesty and hospitality.

The different genteel practices prevalent in this culture manifest their politeness. For example, these people frequently use “honorifics” in the address forms of their language. For example, Urdu language has three second person pronouns (e.g. Urdu) such as “tu” (informal singular you), “tum” (singular you), and “aap” (formal plural you). In case of extremely informal situations, for instance, among friends/peers etc. they tend to use the very first form of address i.e. “tu”. Contrarily, the second address form, “tum”, which is less informal as compared to the first address form, is used in situations where some old person calls or addresses a young person or in cases where the people from same age or status call each other. However, “ap” is used in the case of formal situations. This is a formal expression and indicates honor and reverence. It is used to address the people higher in status, rank, power, or age and also for strangers. It can also be used to address children as well. Hence, showing respect to others using honorifics is one of the means of manifesting politeness in Pakistani culture.

In the present study, the use of politeness strategies is explored in a new setting, namely, Pakistani political setting. The relationship between politeness and cooperation, during

communicational exchanges, is entwined with each other (Brown & Levinson 1987; Grice 1989). However, as per Bavelas et al. (1990), equivocation is a common trait of the politicians and their communication is usually “ambiguous”, “obscure”, “indirect”, “wishy-washy” and “vague” nature wise. This sort of attribute of communication by the politicians brings to our notice the ways through which the politicians remain both un-cooperative and polite at the same time, during political interviews. A lot of scholars have investigated and did researches on the political interviews from different angles and perspectives. For instance, discourse analysis (Blum-Kulka 1997, Chilton & Schaffner 1997), pragmatics (Wilson 1990), communication and cognition (Chilton 1987, 2004), social psychology (Bavelas et al. 1990, Bull 1998, Hamilton & Mineo 1998) and conversation analysis (Heritage & Greatbatch 1991, Clayman & Heritage 2002). However, the focus of these studies remains mostly upon the cooperative dimensions of the interviews, avoiding or overlooking the politeness perspective. However, Bavelas et al. (1990), Chilton (1987) and Bull et al. (1996) draws upon the notion of face in the theory of politeness and provide us with reasons for the politicians’ equivocation in interviews and talkshows (Brown & Levinson 1987). This research attempts to examine the ways and means through which the politicians remain both un-cooperative and polite both at the same time and skilfully grapple with this dilemma, relying on certain linguistic strategies. Though the political interviews seem to be happening between two participants but actually they are an interaction designed to be overheard by millions of audience (Heritage 1985). For Bull et al. (1996; cf. Tracy 1990), politicians are bound to save and enhance their own face as well as their party’s face. Therefore, this research also explores the means through which the politicians save and enhance their as well as their party’s face, while skilfully avoiding the face-threatening acts (FTAs) maneuvered against them (Brown & Levinson 1987). Thus the strategic practices of flouting and politeness

serve as a means to distinguish the identification of the politicians, avoid FTAs, and maintain a positive face for themselves and their representative party.

2.15. TV Talkshows

According to Mullan (1997), it is inconceivable “to imagine politics without spin-doctors, television opportunities and televised debate”. TV talkshow has attained a very prominent place in broadcast media of current times. The talkshows are arranged by different TV channels, in order to carry out a discussion on various issues. The anchor or host conducts the talkshow and invites different reputed people into his show. The host can invite a single guest or a number of guests. The host has the power to lead and manipulate the talkshow in the direction of his choice.

There is also a new trend of in which the general public and the masses, belonging to different strata, can take part in the talkshows by means of telephonic calls, thus enhancing their involvement. Such shows are also referred to as “call-in shows”. There are other talkshows, which invite and allow the participation of general public through e-mails, traditional mails, or text messages. The participation of the masses increases the rating of the shows, and also the sponsors for the financial support of these shows.

People are always curious to know about their leaders and celebrities. They are so much fascinated by them that it is always their desire to meet them, get their autographs or listen to the anecdotes narrated by them. Through these talkshows, the public also gets an opportunity to watch and know about their leaders and prominent figures. On the other hand, the celebrities regard this as a platform to promote themselves as well as their various projects. Most of the talkshows become so much popular that they continue to broadcast for years and years.

Pakistani talkshows mostly revolve around politics. It is the most dominant topic of discussion. Talkshows related to sports, especially cricket, are also quite famous among the youth, especially in those days when some mega cricket event is happening and Pakistani cricket team is also participating in it. Talkshows covering some light issues or topic concerning the general public, also fascinates the masses.

Talkshows are actually talk-oriented. They are quite popular due to various reasons. The socio-cultural factors tempt the masses to cling to these talkshows. Their diversity is also one of the reasons for their popularity. All sorts of issues ranging from politics, sports, business, religion etc come under the roof of talkshows. It is not only the content of the talkshow which fascinates the public, but also its uniqueness in terms of setting, various different styles of conversation and different novel ways and means to enamour the viewers.

2.16. Conclusion of Literature Review

In this chapter all the relevant literature has been reviewed, covering all the important and relevant aspects of the topic. The important topics covered in this chapter are Gricean Cooperative principle, flouting, Leech's politeness principle, politeness and impoliteness strategies, evasive strategies etc. Politeness in respect to various cultures as well as Pakistani culture and talkshows has also been discussed in this chapter. Other related facets have also been discussed.

Chapter 3

Methodology

3.1. Introduction

The very purpose of this chapter is to illustrate and explain the methodology used in the current research. The diverse aspects of methodology are explained and elucidated in detail in this chapter. For example, the researcher explains the very nature of the research, introducing the major methods of the research. The particulars about the sample are also illuminated. The researcher also describes the procedure for data collection. Furthermore, a brief taxonomy of the theories which are used in this research is also presented. Finally, the researcher also gives complete framework of the analysis and its presentation.

3.2. The Nature of Research

Tesch (1990) says, “the process of research is a process of persuasion” (p.2). The researcher, in order to attain this goal and acquire appropriate data for the research work, chooses the most suitable and appropriate methods available. Qualitative and quantitative research paradigms are the two major paradigms available to achieve that end.

The present study is both quantitative and qualitative in nature. The researcher chose to present the results in quantitative form, since the researcher wanted to have concrete numbers of the occurrences. On the other hand, including qualitative analysis allows to broaden the scope of the analysis and to discuss the examples more thoroughly and in depth. The researcher believes that combining these two different analysis methods serves the research best by giving a wider

perspective than if using just one approach. Both these types of research paradigms are concisely introduced below.

3.2.1. Qualitative Research

According to Creswell (1994) qualitative research paradigm is a process through which social or human problems can be understood. Using words, a complete and detailed picture is being built. Furthermore, it gives detailed views regarding research participants involved and is conducted in a natural setting. As per the views of Denzin and Lincoln (2011), qualitative research is “a situated activity that locates the observer in the world” (p.3). Denzin and Lincoln (2011) further explains that qualitative research comprises “interpretive” and “material practices” that “turn the world into a series of representations, including field notes, interviews, conversations, photographs, recordings, and memos to the self” (p.3). In qualitative research paradigm several different methods are used for the data collection, for example, discourse analysis, interviews, observations and open response items in questionnaires.

3.2.2. Quantitative Research

According to Creswell (1994) quantitative research paradigm is a process of understanding a social or human problem, based on testing a hypothesis composed of variables, measured with numbers, and analysed with statistical procedures and usually conducted in laboratories. According to Thomas (2003), the focus of quantitative research is on the “measurements and amounts” (p.1) [italics removed]. Newman and Benz (1998) elucidates that this type of research paradigm is used whenever the researcher “begins with a theory (or hypothesis) and tests for confirmation or disconfirmation of that hypothesis” (p.3).

In quantitative research a lot of different methods and approaches can be used. The most common methods and approaches among them are questionnaires, telephone surveys, surveys, email/mail surveys, correlational research, descriptive research, exploratory and experimental research.

3.3. Population and Sample of the Research

All the Urdu TV talkshows that are broadcast in Pakistan make for the population of this research. Urdu TV talkshows are not only extremely popular throughout our country but they are also easily understandable for majority of the masses. It is likely that a variety of different social issues will be discussed by the participants in these talkshows. Thus these talkshows represent the concerns of people from different strata of the society.

The sample for the present research is taken so that it sufficiently represents the population and is not unmanageable due to size or some other factors. Such convenient sampling is suitable for the realization of aims and objectives of this particular research. The selected sample for this study comprises four selected political talkshows, aired on Pakistani Private Channels. The researcher has taken the talks shows only from 2013. Only *one to one* interviews have been selected. The language of the selected talkshows is Urdu.

The sample is categorized into two broad categories i.e. talkshows by male hosts and by female hosts. The data is further subcategorized into two more categories i.e. male guest and female guest or interviewee. This scheme of sample is chosen to fathom the influence of the parameter of ‘gender’, on the choice of different politeness, impoliteness and evasive strategies.

Sample, S	Male Host		Female Host
S#1	Male Guest	S#3	Female Guest
S#2	Female Guest	S#4	Male Guest

The data selected for this study, comprising four selected talkshows, has been taken from YouTube.

MALE HOST

Sample, S#1		Sample, S#2	
Show	To the Point	Show	Jirga
Telecast on	Express News	Telecast on	Geo News
Anchor	Shahzeb Khanzada	Anchor	Saleem Safi
Guest	Nabeel Gabol	Guest	Hina Rabbani Khar
Date	9th April, 2013	Date	23 rd March, 2013
Time Duration	38:15	Time Duration	38:39

FEMALE HOST

Sample, S#3		Sample, S#4	
Show	8pm with Fareeha Idrees	Show	Awam ke Samne
Telecast on	Waqf News	Telecast on	CNBC Pakistan
Anchor	Fareeha Idrees	Anchor	Sophia Jamal
Guest	Fauzia Kasuri	Guest	Farooq Sattar
Date	6 th June, 2013	Date	8 th June, 2013
Time Duration	31:46	Time Duration	38:04

3.4. Procedure of Data Collection

Talkshows are selected from different Pakistani Television Channels; however their recordings are taken from You Tube.

3.5. Research Framework

The data base for the current research comprises four selected political talkshows. The occurrence and impact of flouting or violating the conversational maxims proposed by Grice (1975) i.e. maxim of Manner, Quantity, Quality, Relation and Leech (1983) i.e. Tact Maxim, Generosity Maxim, Approbation Maxim, Modesty Maxim, Agreement Maxim, Sympathy Maxim are analysed in the selected talkshows. The politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987) i.e. Bald on record, Off record, Positive politeness, Negative politeness and impoliteness super strategies proposed by Culpeper (1995) i.e. Bald on record impoliteness, Positive impoliteness, Negative impoliteness, Sarcasm or mock politeness are also being examined in the selected talkshows. Then the evasive strategies proposed by Bull and Mayer (1993) i.e. 1) to ignore the question, to question the question, to attack the question or the interviewer, to decline to answer, to make political point, to give incomplete reply, to state or imply that the question has already been answered, to apology, is also applied to the investigation on how participants in interviewees save face when it comes under threat. Furthermore, the parameter of gender is taken as a variable to see the differences in the flouting and violating of conversational maxims and in the use of different politeness or impoliteness strategies and evasive strategies etc.

3.6. System of Presentation and Analysis of Data

The presentation and analysis of data is divided into two chapters. Chapter four deals with the presentation and analysis of the talkshows conducted by male hosts whereas chapter five deals with the presentation and analysis of the talkshows anchored by female hosts. Chapter four deals with the analysis of the *Talkshow 1-To the Point* and *Talkshow 2-Jirga*, whereas chapter five

deals with the analysis of *Talkshow 3- 8pm with Fareeha Idrees* and *Talkshow 4-Awam ke Saamne*. However, both the chapters are analysed on the same lines and pattern.

The researcher gives a brief outline regarding the system of presentation and analysis of data for the current study. First of all the researcher begins with a brief introduction of the talkshow. Then the prologue is given. Afterwards the researcher evaluates and gives the instances and impact of flouting and violating the Grice conversational maxims. Then the flouts and violations of the conversational maxims proposed by Leech (1983), are also analysed. After this the researcher makes quantification of the politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987), employed by the host and the guest and also analyses its impact. Then the employment of impoliteness strategies proposed by Culpeper, is also analysed in the data. In the last the occurrences of various evasive strategies proposed by Bull and Mayer, are also looked for in the data. The data is analysed both quantitatively and qualitatively. All the talkshows are analysed and presented on the same pattern.

The list of all the occurrences, where the conversational maxims are flouted or violated and the politeness, impoliteness and evasive strategies are employed by both the host and the guest, is given in the Appendix. Appendix 1 deals with *Talkshow 1-To the Point*, appendix two covers *Talkshow 2-Jirga*, appendix 3 deals with *Talkshow 3- 8pm with Fareeha Idrees*, and appendix 4 deals with *Talkshow 4-Awam ke Saamne*. The appendix is created on the same lines and pattern, as is the analysis. The videos of the recorded talkshows, taken from youtube, have been copied to a DVD, which is attached alongwith the research.

Certain symbols are also used in the current study, such as T stands for translation, T1 stands for *Talkshow 1-To the Point*, T2 stands for *Talkshow 2-Jirga*, T3 stands for *Talkshow 3- 8pm with*

Fareeha Idrees and T4 stands for *Talkshow 4-Awam ke Saamne*. The names of the host and the guest are not used in the analysis whereas syllables H and G are used to refer to these individuals. H stands for the host and G stands for the guest. However in their conversations the names of the guests are not revealed, rather the initials of their names are being used, in order to hide their identity, such as NG is used for Nabeel Gabol, F for Fauzia Kasuri.

3.7. Conclusion of Methodology

The current study is both quantitative and qualitative. The sample for the current research comprises four Pakistani political talkshows. A pragmatic analysis of these talkshows is carried out. The researcher gives an overview of the research framework in this very chapter. The researcher also elucidates the system of presentation and analysis of the data selected for the current study.

Chapter 4

Presentation and Analysis of data: Talkshows with Male Hosts

4.1. Introduction

This chapter basically consists of the analysis of the data in the research. Four TV talkshows, *Talkshow 1-To the Point*, *Talkshow 2-Jirga*, *Talkshow 3- 8pm with Fareeha Idrees*, and *Talkshow 4-Awam ke Saamne*, have been selected for analysis. The data is mainly categorized into two parts. Chapter 4 deals with the presentation and analysis of the data taken from the political talkshows of the male hosts whereas, chapter 5 deals with the presentation and analysis of the data taken from the political talkshows by female hosts. Each talkshow is analysed on the basis of the proposed methodology.

In order to facilitate the reader, a brief outline of the framework of the analysis is given in this section. First, the researcher begins with the analysis of the *Talkshow 1-To the Point*. After giving a brief introduction of the talkshow, the researcher introduces us with the prologue. Then Grice's conversational maxims (1987) of quality, quantity, relevance and manner, and Leech's (1983) maxims i.e. tact, generosity, approbation, modesty, agreement and sympathy, either flouted or violated, both on the part of the host and the guest are being analysed. The impact of flouting and violating these maxims is also analysed. After that, the researcher looks for the politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson (1987) i.e. bald on-record, positive politeness, negative politeness and off-record politeness strategies and Culpeper's negative impoliteness strategies (1995) i.e. bald on-record impoliteness, positive impoliteness, negative impoliteness, sarcasm or mock politeness, employed by both the host and the guest, during the course of the talkshow. Then the researcher analyses the overt and covert evasive strategies

proposed by Bull and Mayer (1993) in the talkshow. These evasive strategies are, attack the question or the journalist, give incomplete answers, decline to answer, ignore the question, question the question, make political positions, state that the question has already been answered, to apologize. Both the qualitative and quantitative analysis is being done. The researcher also analyses the second interview i.e. *Talkshow 2-Jirga* on the same pattern and system of analysis.

The interviews selected for the analysis are a speech event, where a political interview is taking place. The format of the speech event is in accordance with the institutionalized practices of media discourse and is functionally specialized form of social interaction restricted by institutionalized conventions.

4.2. Presentation and Analysis of *Talkshow 1-To the Point*

The very first program selected for the presentation and analysis of data is ‘To the Point’. The proposed methodology is applied and followed in detail on the T.1 i.e. talkshow 1. This program is hosted by a male host and the guest invited to the talkshow is also a male.

4.2.1. Introduction to the *Talkshow 1-To the Point*

This talkshow is broadcast by a well-known and reputed TV channel ‘Express News’. ‘To The Point’ is broadcast recorded from Monday to Wednesday at 10:00 pm pst, considered a prime time in the broadcast schedule of news TV channels. The duration of the talkshow exceeds half an hour. Owing to its popularity, it has a wide range of audience. The in hand episode was broadcast on 9th April, 2013.

‘To the Point’ is one of the leading talkshows and current affair program and is hosted by one the best journalists and anchor-persons Mr. Shahzeb Khanzada. As a matter of routine, two or three

participants are invited in this talkshow but due to the delimitations, the in hand episode is one to one episode, comprising only a single host and a single guest. As this talkshow is mostly politics oriented, the participants are mostly the prominent political figures of the country. Depending upon the topic of discussion, technocrats or bureaucrats are also often invited.

Owing to the delimitations, the selected talkshow episode is one to one. The only guest invited was Nabeel Gabol, one of the prominent political figures of the country, member of a major Political Party PPP, who had recently joined MQM. He is more likely to say and defend his own as well as his party's stance. He is expected to make his situation justified and save himself from any implied blames. Therefore, much rich data for linguistic analysis is expected.

4.2.2. Prologue of the Talkshow 1-To the Point

The prologue of the talkshow lasts for only thirty eight seconds. In the beginning, the host alludes to the guest of his talkshow by referring to his changed political affiliations. The host mentions a few of his comments as well. He further introduces to us the theme of the in-hand episode, that he will be inquiring about the guest's stance and feelings after conversion to MQM and his future prospects as a member in this party. The prologue seems to suggest that the present programme would be related to discussion on this particular incident. After preparing the ground for mainstream discussion and the theme of this episode, the host mentions to us the name of the guest i.e. Nabeel Gabol.

4.2.3. Application of Conversational Maxims of Grice on *Talkshow 1-To the Point*

As speakers, we try to cooperate and produce meaningful utterances in order to further our end of a productive and successful communication. In response we also assume that the other person is doing the same and conveying some meaning. Hence, we try to infer and figure out that

meaning. Grice's conversational maxims are actually general rules which we are supposed to follow during the conversations. But the reality is in opposition to it. We actually often do not follow these rules. Hence, we either flout or violate them. During ordinary conversations if one adheres to the conversational maxims proposed by Grice, the conversation runs smoothly. However if one flouts or violates these maxims, the conversation is affected adversely by that. Either the conversation is not able to run smoothly or it is stopped and the interlocutors fail to converse further.

In the table below, the total number of times when the conversational maxims are either being flouted or violated, both on the part of host and guest, are being given. The maxims are either flouted in order to imply implicatures or they are violated where the speaker intentionally refrain to use them in order to cause some misunderstanding or achieve some other end.

4.2.3.1 Findings of Talkshow 1 with reference to Conversational Maxims of Grice (Table 1)

Grice Maxims	Host		Guest	
	Flouting	Violating	Flouting	Violating
Quality	0	0	1	29
Quantity	7	0	10	10
Relevance	0	0	14	0
Manner	0	0	4	1

1. Maxim of Quality in T1³

An overview of the number of utterances, where the maxim of quality, either flouted or violated, both on the part of host and guest, is given in table 1.

³ T1 stands for *Talkshow 1-To the Point*

a. Maxim of Quality-Host in T1

As we can see from the table 1, the host strictly adheres to the observance of the conversational maxim of quality throughout the interview. There is not even a single instance where he fails to observe it hence remaining truthful throughout the conversation. He even supports his questions and views with instances from the past. The host gives adequate evidence for whatever he says, by referring to different texts, videos, events etc. He produces the already aired statements and interviews of the past in order to prove his point of view which renders credibility and authenticity to his claims.

b. Maxim of Quality-Guest in T1

On the other hand, the guest fails to observe this maxim many times during the interview. He cannot substantiate his point or stance by providing definite proofs and evidences, due to which his claims lack authenticity and truthfulness. The guest tilts and deviates from his statements and resorts to violation of the maxim of quality quite a lot of times. This impacts the conversation negatively and the interview session does not run smoothly from one question to another.

Flouting the Maxim of Quality by the Guest in T1

There is only one instance where the guest flouts the maxim of quality. He deliberately ceases to apply the maxim of quality so that the guest may infer the hidden meaning behind the statement. There is one such instance during the interview where when the host asks the guest that,

H: Ye dikhaya ha na media ne k press conference se 2 ghentay phle shehar band , phir 2 ghentay baad ahsaas hua k shehar ka nuksaan hojaega, to khul gaya foran.

G: Nahi, voluntarily band huwa na. Konsay dukaan jalaey gaey? Konsay dukaano pe grenade maray gaey? Kuch huwa asa?

T⁴ of H⁵: Media has shown that the city was close two hours before conference, but after two hours, it was realized that it would be a loss for the city, so it was reopened immediately.

T of G⁶: No, it was closed voluntarily. Which shops were burnt? Which shops were attacked with grenades? Has any such thing happened?

The host is asking the guest about the power of the political party MQM and the fear it has rooted in the hearts of people that before their press conference there is a complete shutter down, solely out of fear. But the guest is adamant upon defending the party and claims that it is not out of fear but out of love and respect from the people. They do so voluntarily. He sarcastically inquires from the host that which shops have been burned or destroyed. Nothing such happened as per his claims. He flouts the maxim of quality in order to make sarcasm so that the host and the viewers themselves infer from his statements that people do so voluntarily and as per their own will. They are not forced to do so.

Violating the Maxim of Quality by the Guest in T1

There are many instances where the host fails to observe the maxim of quality and violates it. He deliberately does so in order to save his own face and face of his newly joined party. He resorts to lying, concealing or giving insufficient information, in order to deceive and mislead both the host and the audience. This impacts the communication during the interview. The interview is not able to run smoothly from one question to next question. Whenever the guest lies and

⁴ T stands for Translation.

⁵ H stands for Host

⁶ G stands for Guest

violates the maxim of quality, the host sticks to that very question or statement and does not move further in the interview unless the guest gives a satisfactory reply. The host even shows clips of the same guest giving interview in the past, in order to prove his point of view and prove that the guest is lying somewhere. Thus the violation of the maxim of quality becomes quite embarrassing for the guest as the reality is being revealed by the host. The guest loses authenticity whereas the host seems more authentic and reliable. It becomes impossible for the audience to trust or rely on the statements given by the guest because of his losing authenticity due to violation of this maxim.

A few of the instances where the maxim of quality is being violated are given below. There is an instance when the host asks the guest that;

*H: Or usky baad Aziz Baloch ne apky liye kaam kia hia ke nahi?*⁷

T of H: And after that Aziz Baloch has worked for you or not?

G: Nahi, kabhi nahi kiya. Main to janta bhi nahi tha...

T of G: No (he) never did. I do not even know...

H: 2009, 2010 mae b nahi kiya usny kaam?

T of H: Did he even not work even in 2009 or 2010?

G: Nahi, nahi, nahi. Us waqt to election hi nahi thay. 2008 k election thay or mato usko janta bhi na or meray paas office mae kaam ke liye ata tha.

⁷ The data analysed in this research is transliterated adapting the transcription system presented by R.S. McGregor (Schmidt, 1999)

To of G: No, no, no. At that time there was no election. There were 2008 elections and I did not even know him and he used to come to my office for work.

H: Ye. Main keh raha hun. Ap jantay thay na. Apky office mae kaam ke liye ata tha.

T of G: This. I am saying. You knew (that). (He) used to come to your office for work.

Here the guest completely lies and violates the maxim of quality. He lies about having any sort of relationship or interaction with the dacoit named Aziz Baloch. In order to save his reputation, he deceives the reality and conceals the fact that not only he knew Aziz Baloch but also he did work for him. But the host, aware of the reality, sticks to his question and does not move further in the conversation until have proven his point. The guest makes a contradictory statement, where he claims that he does not at all know that man in person and the next very moment he says that he used to come to his office for the sake of work. Then the host at once says that this is what I was trying to say. That means you knew him and he came to your office for the sake of work. Violating the quality maxim on the part of guest has adverse impact upon his image; he loses credibility in the eyes of viewers and general public. The conversation also fails to move forward until he admits that he knows him.

Moving further in the interview, when the host asks the guest about the violence of his recently joined political party, the guest sternly retorts that his party is not to be blamed. There are other people involved in violence.

H: Acha jis jamaat mae aap gaey hain, yeh konsi sharafat hai ke unka ek banda marta hai, 100 garian jala detay hain, das banday maar detay hain...

T of H: Right, the party you joined, what kind of behaviour is this that when one of their persons dies, (they) burn hundred vehicles, kill ten people...

G: Yar dekho, jalanay walay koi or hotay hain.

T of G: look buddy, the ones who burn are other people.

In one other place during the interview he again says that,

G: Aesa huwa hi nahi hai.

T of G: It never happened.

He violates the maxim of quality and does not stick to truthfulness although he himself has said earlier in his interviews, before joining MQM, that MQM political party is involved in such violence. Due to his violation of quality maxim the host comes to the same question again and again. The guest in an early interview reveals the truth and says about MQM that,

G: Humain afsos hai ke inkay karkun ka katal huwa. Lekin mujhe btao yar ke yeh kahan ki sharafat hai ke aap isky reaction me 100 gariyan jala den, 10 logo ko maar den..

T of G: We are sorry that their activitst is killed. But you tell me partner (or buddy) that what kind of behavior is it that as a reaction of that 100 vehicles are burnt, 10 people are killed..

During the interview he again reverts back from his statement and violates the quality maxim by saying,

G: ...main ne to kabhi nahi kaha ke yeh MQM maar rhi hai. Main ne kaha kaun marta hai?

T of G: ... I never said that the MQM is killing. Did I say who kills?

H: Aap ne aesaay pucha tha bas? Aapko nahi pata tha kaun marta hai?

T of G: You asked that just for nothing? You don't know who kills?

G: Yeto ek sawal tha na us se.

T of G: It was just a question for him.

As we can see that since the guest is lying and violating the maxim of quality and truthfulness, hence the conversation fails to move to next question. It is dragged. The host is adamant upon bringing home his stance and the reality whereas the guest is not cooperating and violating the maxim in order to fulfil his own needs. It happens many times during the interview that the conversation sticks to one point or question and does not runs smoothly from one question to another.

2. Maxim of Quantity in T1

An overview of the number of flouts and violation of maxim of quantity, both on the part of host and guest is given in table 1.

a. Maxim of Quantity-Host in T1

As we can see from table 1 that the host flouts the maxim of quantity seven times during the course of the interview whereas he does not violates the maxim of quantity.

Flouting the Maxim of Quantity by the Host in T1

One such instance is when the guest boasts about his love for MQM and Altaf Hussain, the host flouts the maxim of quantity and sarcastically taunts him about his late entrance into MQM political party. The host uses verbosity and makes use of sarcasm. There is a covert and hidden

meaning lying behind his statements. It is upon the guest and the viewer to infer the hidden meaning behind his comments and derive meaning out of his implicature.

H: Aap sahi keh rahy hain, but main ne jo aapko clip dikhaya hai na 2012 ka tha. Mujhe bara afsoos ho raha hai ke aap itny patthar dil aadmi hain. Altaf Hussain sahib itny pyar se aapko kaalen kiya karty thay. Aapka khayal rakhty thay. Aap pe hamla hota tha, aapka puchty thay. Kesey aadmi haina ap? Aapko ehsaas to ho raha hoga? Itny buray aap aadmi hain? Itna patthar dil hai aapka ke aap ne itni der laga di Altaf bhai ki baat sunany mae or MQM join karny mae? Afsoos ho raha hoga aapko?

T of H: You are right, but the clip I showed you was from 2012. I feel so sorry that you are so hard-hearted. Mr. Altaf Hussain used to call you with so much love. He used to take care of you. Whenever you were attacked, he used to ask for you. What kind of a man are you? You must be realizing it, are you? Are you that bad? Do you have such a hard heart that you took so long to listen to Altaf bhai and to join MQM? You must be feeling sorry (about it)? a

The host has the power to drive the conversation in the direction as per his wish or requirement. He can introduce any topic and move to the next question or query as per his will. Here we can see that instead of putting forward a simple question or query; instead he resorts to flouting the maxim of quantity and makes elaborate and verbose statements. There is one such instance where he again holds the floor and after an elaborate commentary of his notion and stance, puts forth the question in the end. He does so in order to give the audience his point of view and give the viewers the crux of the ugly and horrendous reality. He asks the guest about his beliefs and views before and after joining the MQM political party and inquires about the marked discrimination in his before and after thoughts and points of view.

H: Yeh kesa hai ke jab aap bahar se dekhen tab aapko criminals bhi nazar aa rahy hon, target killers bhi nazar aa rahy hon. Yeh bhi nazar aarha ho ke inka ek banda marta hai, yeh 100 gariyan jalate hain. 10 banday martay hain. Yeh bhi nazar aa raha ho ke Layari ke awam ko kabhi inko ghusne nahi detay. 2000 se ziada vote nahi detay. Or jab aap andar jaen, 9/0 ke jese hi andar jaen or agar aap pyar dekhen, jo ke pehly bhi aapko buhat detay thay Altaf Hussain sahib, to aapko na criminals dikhen, na target killers dikhen, na party ki buraiyan nazar ayen. Apko yeh bhi lagay ke jo aapko pehly lgta tha ke agar aap Lyari se kharay ho gaey MQM k ticket pe to aapko pagal kuttay ne kata hoga to aap kharay hongay. Magar ab aapko lagay ke aap jeet bhi jaenge. Yeh andar or bahar ka maamla mujhe samaj mae nahi aa raha kuch.

T of H: How is that when you look from outside, you can see the criminals as well as the target killers? It is also evident that when their one man die,s they kill burn 100 vehicles, kill 10 men. It is also obvious that the people from Lyari do not let them in, do not give more than 2000 votes. And when you go in, 9/0 that as soon as you go in and find love, that Mr. Altaf Hussain already used to give a lot, then you neither see the criminals, nor the target killers, nor the bad things about the party. You also sense that if you stood (for election) from Lyari on MQM ticket, you woud be bitten by a mad dog. But now you sense that you will win. The ins and outs of this matter are beyond my understanding.

b. Maxim of Quantity-Guest in T1

There are ten instances where the guest flouts the maxim and ten instances where he violates it. In all of these instances, he has given either more or less than the required answer or information.

Flouting the Maxim of Quantity by the Guest in T1

In the very beginning of the interview when the host asks the guest the very first question, the guest flouts the maxim of quantity and gives an elaborate answer.

H:jiyala is kursi par betha karta tha. Saathi bhai kehty hain saray? Kya kehty hain?

T of H: ...Jiyala used to shit in this chair. All the colleagues call you 'Bhai'? What do they say?

G: Jo izzat or jo muhabbat MQM ne mujhe di hai, main aapko misaal dun ke jab main ne MQM join ki hai abhi, koi 15 din pehly, toa ap yaqeen karen ke main prime minister jitny elect hotay hain, wo jatay hain 9/0 me hazri detay hain. President elect hotay hain, main unkay sath jata tha. To is tareeqay se ka reception mujhe diya gaya.

To of G: All the respect and love that MQM has bestowed on me, I give you an example that when I joined MQM, around 15 days ago, believe me that all the prime ministers that are selected go to 9/0. The presidents that are elected, I go with them. So in this way the reception was given to me.

The host has asked him a simple question and the reply to which should be short. A brief answer could have given to this query but the guest makes use of verbosity and flouts the maxim of quantity. He gives more than the required information and goes in too much detail of the protocol and reception given to him. He covertly states that he is being given a generous and respectable treatment, a treatment given to the elites and higher authorities. He wants the host and the audience to infer from his comment that he is being well treated and given a great deal of love and respect.

Similarly, during the course of the interview, when the guest explains his political standing and speaks about his excellence and being adept in resolving the problems of Lyari, he again flouts the maxim of quantity. He leaves it upon us to infer from his comments that only he is capable enough of resolving the prevailing issues in Lyari. He further nags about his previous party members that instead of trusting him for being the saviour of Lyari, they had brought forth other people rather outsiders and gave them the ticket to stand for and take part in voting.

G: Main aapko ek misaal di hai. Main samajhta hun ke dekhen yeh nahi janty hain, jo jiske jiska jiska problem hota hai na, daant mae agar usko, daant nikaalna hota hai. Wo dentist k paas jana chahiay na. Wo doctor or dentist hoga. Wo kisi dai k paas nahi jaega. To ma dai hun. Mujhe pata ha k problem kya ha Lyari ka. Mujhe unho ne nahi kaha. Unho ne bahar se log, imported log lakar, unho ne kaha ke Lyari k maamlat hal karo. Aj aap Lyari k maamlat dekh rahy hain, ke unko ghutnay tekny paray People's party ko, ticket de diya.

T of H: I give you an example. I presume that they do not know, the one who (who, who) has a dental problem, has to take out the tooth. He should go to the dentist. He will be a doctor or a dentist. He will not go to a midwife. So I am a midwife. I know the problem in Layari. They did not tell me. They imported people from outside and asked to solve the problems of Layari. Today you are seeing the matters of Layari, that they had to bow down to People's party, gave the ticket.

There is an instance where the guest gives less than the required information. When the host inquires him about the one responsible for the alarming security situation in Karachi, then the guest flouts the maxim of quantity and indirectly implies that those in charge of home ministry

are actually responsible for the fate of Karachi. He asks the host in the form of a question and leaves upon him to infer that it is the People's party which is to be held culpable.

H: Nahi to mutahidda bhi sath thi na. 20 minister le ke bethi thi na. Ab sirf People's party zimmaydar hai?

T of H: No but 'mutahidda' was along (with them). Had 20 ministers. Now only People's Party is responsible?

G: Home ministry kis ke paas thi?

To of G: Who has the home ministry?

Both the host and the guest keeps on revolving around the same topic of conversation.

Violating the Maxim of Quantity by the Guest in T1

There are many instances where the guest violates the maxim of quantity. He deliberately and intentionally refrains to follow this maxim in order to bring home his point of view.

One such instance where the host asks the guest that,

H: Aziz Baloch aap kay liye kaam karta tha, nahi krta tha?

To of H: Aziz Baloch used to work for you, aint he?

G: Aziz Baloch to jail me tha. Aziz Baloch UC k nazim ka election hara ha. 2005 me, People's party k candidate k saamne.

T of H: Aziz Baloch was in jail. Aziz Baloch lost UC election post. Again a People's Party candidate in 2005.

Here the guest gives less than the required information. Instead of giving the answer in yes or no, he violates the quantity maxim and gives unnecessary details in order to deceive the audience. He does not want to reveal the reality of his interaction with the criminal because he wants to save his face. But since this answer is not satisfactory for the host, he continues to ask the same question again and again and the interview sticks to the same question asked repeatedly.

In another instance where the host inquires the guest that,

H: Ek ghentay ke andar shehar band hojata hai, or phir phir 15, 20 minute ke andar khul jata hai. Yeh kesi karti hai aapki MQM?

T of H: The city is closed within an hour, and then reopens within 15 to 20 minutes. How does this do your MQM?

G: Dekhen voluntarily logon ko ikhatta karke protest karty hain, agar aapke ksi karkun ko koi bhi nuqsan pohanchta hai. Sabse bari achi baat mujhe MQM mae yehi lagi ke ek chota karkun bhi agar, isko b nuqsan pohanchta hai, to Altaf bhai ki statement ajati ha. Puri MQM aapki security par ajati ha. Aapko defend karti hai. Aap aapki madad krti hai. Theek hai. Agar aapko voluntarily loag samajhte hain ke ghalat hua. Apni dukaanen band kar den to wo loag apny apny muhabbat mae MQM ke liye ke ji ghalat hua hai.

T of G: You see, (they) protest by gathering people on voluntary basis, if any of your activists is harmed. The most important thing that I like about MQM is that even if a small activist is harmed, the statement by brother Altaf comes. The whole MQM comes to secure you. Defends you. Helps you. Alright. If the voluntary people that that it was wrong. (They) close their shops in their love for MQM that something wrong happened.

Here the guest is quite verbose. Instead of giving a short and crisp reply, he goes into elaborate details, in order to deceive the audience. He claims that the people do so entirely out of love and affection for MQM. He also boasts the goodness of his newly joined party and appreciates the unity and affection among its members. He gives more than the required information in order to justify his stance and inculcate a positive image of his party into the audience.

3. Maxim of Relation in T1

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of maxim of relation, both on the part of host and guest is given in table 1.

a. Maxim of Relation-Host in T1

As we can see from the table, the host does not flout or violate the maxim of relevance even once during the entire course of the interview. He strictly resorts to adherence of the maxim of relevance and does not flinch in making relevant statements and questions. Due to this reason the interview remains focussed and revolve around a specific topic.

b. Maxim of Relation-Guest in T1

The guest on the other hand flouts the maxim of relevance fourteen times, whereas he does not violates it once throughout the interview.

Flouting the Maxim of Relevance by the Guest in T1

The guest flouts the maxim of relevance in order to avoid the topic of conversation. Whenever he fails to come up with a suitable answer, is stuck somewhere or is unable to give a satisfactory reply to the queries of the host, he resorts to making irrelevant statements or answers. In this way

he is being uncooperative and hence the conversation is impacted negatively due to such non-cooperation. Despite his efforts to avoid the topic or question put forth by the host, the host also remains adamant upon asking him repeatedly the very same question through moulding it in different ways.

One such instance where the guest flouts the maxim of relevance is when the host inquires the guest about his contradictory views regarding Aman committee, before and after joining the MQM political party, the guest instead of giving a satisfactory reply to his query resorts to flouting the relevance maxim and comes up with an entirely irrelevant statement. The guest makes an irrelevant statement in light humour. Since he does not want to reply to this query, so in order to avoid the question, he makes use of an irrelevant statement in humorous manner.

H: Acha ek minute baat sunaen yeh aap main ne koi Aman committee ke hawaly se aap se ek sawal kia gaya tha. 2010 mae kyunky aap keh rahy, teen saal pehly aap kaha karty thay 2010 teen saal pehly hi banta hai to aap ne kuch or baat ki thi Aman committee ke hawaly se. Kashif Abbasi sahib ka show tha.

T of H: Listen (to me) for a minute, I asked you a question about ‘Aman committee’. In 2010, because you are saying, before 3 years you used to say 2013, before 3 year, you said something else about ‘Aman’ committee. It was Mr. Kashif Abbasi’s show.

G: 3 saal pehly 2010 hi hota hai.

T of G: before 3 years it has been 2010.

There is another instance where when the host sarcastically taunts the guest for his late entrance into MQM political party, the guest instead of coming up with a suitable reply, makes an

irrelevant remark in light humour. His intention is to avoid the question but the host too sticks to the very same question until and unless he gets an appropriate reply.

H:Aap ne itni der laga di Altaf bhai ki baat sun ne mae or MQM join karny mae. Afsos ho raha hoga aapko?

.....

T of H: You took so long to listen to brother Altaf and to join MQM. You must be feeling sorry?

H: Itna aap se pyar karty hain.

T of H: (He) loves you so much.

G: Pyar to main aap se bhi buhat karta hun.

T of G: I love you very much too.

The guest intentionally flouted this maxim in order to avoid the questions, which posed a threat to his face, and his newly joined political party's face.

4. Maxim of Manner in T1

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of maxim of manner, both on the part of host and guest is given in table 1.

a. Maxim of Manner-Host in T1

The host does not flout or violate the maxim of manner even once during the entire course of the interview. He clearly states his question or point of views in front of the guest and the entire audience, without being ambiguous. This renders clarity to his views and opinions.

b. Maxim of Manner-Guest in T1

The guest is being ambiguous and unclear in few points during the interview. Hence he is culpable for not cooperating and applying the maxim of manner. He flouts the cooperative principle of manner four times whereas he violates it only once during the entire conversation.

Flouting the Maxim of Manner by the Guest in T1

When the host inquires the guest about JIT (organization), the guest makes a sarcastic comment upon the organization, in an ambiguous and unclear manner. Thus he commits to flout the maxim of manner. He is implying that they misuse their power and authority.

G: Har JIT ke saamny haathi ko bitha do, baad mein ek ghenty baad kahega, main haathi nahi main hiran hun.

T of G: Let an elephant sit in front of every JIT, later on after an hour (he) will say, I am not an elephant I am a deer.

In another instance when the guest makes a sarcastic comment upon the discrepancy in the views of the host, before and after joining the MQM political party, the guest gives an obscure and ambiguous answer. He tries to convey a sense of humour.

H: Yeh kesa hai ke jab aap bahar se dekhen tab aapko criminals bhi nazar aa rahy hon, target killers bhi nazar aa rahy hon. Yeh bhi nazar aa raha ho ke inka ek banda marta ha, ye 100 gariyan jalaty hain. 10 banday marte hain. Yeh bhi nazar aa raha ho ke Lyari ke awam ko kabhi inko ghusne nahi detay. 2000 se ziada vote nahi detay. Or jab ap andar jaen, 9/0 k jese hi andar jaen or agar aap pyar dekhen, jo ke pehly bhi aapko buhat detay thay Altaf Hussain sahib, to aapko na criminals dikhen, na target killers dikhen, na party ki buraiyan nazar ayen. Aapko yeh

bhi lagay ke jo apko pehly lagta tha ke agar aap Lyari se kharay hogye MQM k ticket pe to aapko pagal kuttay ne kata hoga to ap kharay honge. Magar ab aapko lagay ke aap jeet bhi jaenge. Yeh andar or bahar ka maamla mujhe samaj mae nahi aa raha kuch.

T of H: How is that when you look from outside you see criminals as well as target killers. You also see that they burn 100 vehicles and kill 10 men when one of them men dies. It is also obvious that the people of Layari would never let them in. (They) never give more than 2000 votes. And when yo go in, as soon as you go in 9/0 and you see love that brother Altaf used to give you even before, then you neither see the criminals nor the killers, nor the bad things about the party. You also sense that you sensed before that if you stood (for election) on MQM's ticket, you would be bitten by a mad dog. But now you sense that you will win. I don't understand the ins and outs of this matter.

G: Dekho meri baat suno. Pagal kutta jo hai na wo zindagi me ek hi dafa kat ta hai. Mujhe nahi kata kabhi. Theek hai na.

T of G: Listen to me. The mad dog bits you only once in a life. (It) never bit me. Alright.

Violating the Maxim of Manner by the Guest in T1

The guest violates the maxim of manner when the host asks the guest that,

H:Main aap se puch raha hu ke 2008 mae Rehman daket ne aapke liye kaam kia, nahi kia?

T of H: I am asking you if dacoit Rehman has worked for you in 2008, did not he?

G: Dekhen meray liye puri Lyari ne kaam kia.

T of H: You see, the whole Lyari worked for me.

We can see here in the example that the guest answers the question of the host in an extremely ambiguous manner. The audience fails to understand that whether Rehman did work for him or not. The guest deliberately violated the maxim of manner in order to save his face. He did not want people to know that he had any sort of interaction or link with a criminal. He violated the maxim in order to create misunderstanding and deceive the host as well as the general public. The host asks him again and again until the guest is left with no other option but to admit that yes he did know him.

4.2.4. Application of Conversational Maxims of Leech on *Talkshow 1-To the Point*

As proposed by Leech, during communication one is supposed to pay attention and take care of these six politeness maxims i.e. tact maxim, generosity maxim, approbation maxim, modesty maxim, agreement maxim and sympathy maxim. In order to maintain good relationships with others, without hurting their feelings and saving their face, it is necessary to follow and apply these politeness maxims in our day to day conversation. Thus, a well and smooth social interaction can be maintained by following the politeness principle proposed by Leech (1983).

Table 2 is given below in order to give a quantification of the total number of Leech's maxims being flouted or violated, on the part of both host and guest, in the given interview.

4.2.4.1. Findings of Talkshow 1 with reference to Conversational Maxims of Leech (Table 2)

Leech's Maxims	Host		Guest	
	Flouting	Violating	Flouting	Violating
Tact	2	0	3	2
Generosity	0	0	0	0
Approbation	12	0	2	0
Modesty	0	0	11	2
Agreement	8	0	10	9
Sympathy	0	0	0	0

1. Tact Maxim in T1

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of tact maxim, both on the part of host and guest is given in table 2.

a. Tact Maxim-Host in T1

As we can see from table 2, the host flouts the tact maxim twice during the course of interview, whereas he does not violate it.

Flouting the Tact Maxim by the Host in T1

There is an instance where the host accuses the guest for the contradiction in his views before and after coming into MQM political party. He even supports his claims by showing clips of the past interviews of the guest. The guest repeatedly disowns and reverts back from his own statements. The host, on the other hand, flouts the tact maxim and blatantly accuses the guest of making those statements. Instead of minimizing the cost, he maximizes the cost for the guest by damaging his face. This way he minimizes benefit to him. Thus reversing what is done in the

case of observing the tact maxim. The host is flouting the maxim because he wants the guest and the audience to infer from his statement that the guest is lying and deceiving the people. There is discrepancy in the views of the guest. He wants the guest to justify this contradiction in his previous and recent statements. He wants to know that whether he was lying before or now. The guest gets offended and tries to justify his stance and prove his party innocent.

H: Aap ne kaha unky paas criminals hain, mutahidda ke paas.

T of H: You said, they have criminals, in 'mutahidda'.

b. Tact Maxim-Guest in T1

There are three instances where the guest flouts the tact maxim whereas he violates it twice.

Flouting the Tact Maxim by the Guest in T1

The guest flouts the maxim thrice during the course of the interview. The host accuses the guest of the contradiction in his views before and after joining the MQM political party. He shows a preview of a previous interview of the host where he speaks in favour of People's Party and says that there are no criminals in Aman committee formed by PPP. However after joining MQM, and now being a member of MQM, the guest is negating his own statements and says that in the beginning Aman committee was free and fair and devised in order to grant peace to the people whereas later on its members became corrupt and polluted. They even abused the leadership of their own party i.e. People Party. Here in the given instances, the guest is arguing with the host and repeatedly insisting upon him to show the clips of those incidents as well. Instead of minimizing cost to the host, he is actually maximizing him the cost by negating him and nullifying his accusations whereas he is maximizing himself the benefit to himself by clarifying

his stance and bringing home his point of view. He is asserting the host to show those previews as well to prove him wrong. He flouts the tact maxim so that we may infer from his speech that he is on the right whereas the host is wrong in blaming him.

G: Wo bhi btaen na aap.

T of G: Tell (us) about that too.

.....

G: Wo dikhaen na aap.

T of G: Show (us) that.

.....

G: Dikhaen na aap ke kya haqeeqat hai.

T of G: Show (us) your reality.

Violating the Tact Maxim by the Guest in T1

The guest violates the tact maxim twice in the given instances.

G: Mujhse pehly ke sawal na puchen.

T of G: Do not ask me questions about before (or past).

.....

G: Mujhse abhi ke puchen.

T of G: Ask me about now.

When the host inquires the guest about the alarming security state of Karachi and those responsible for it, the guest solely puts the blame on People's Party as it was in the administration. The guest deliberately violates the tact maxim in order to deceive the people and save the face of his recently joined political party. Thus he deliberately avoids the topic because MQM, being in power, was equally responsible for the pathetic condition of the city. The guest maximizes cost to the host by forbidding him from asking question against his choice and also he is maximizing benefit to himself, instead of the host, by saving his face through avoiding the topic.

2. Generosity Maxim in T1

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of generosity maxim, both on the part of host and guest is given in table 2.

a. Generosity Maxim-Host in T1

The host does not violate or flout the generosity maxim even once during the entire talkshow.

b. Generosity Maxim-Guest in T1

The guest also does not flout or violate the generosity maxim throughout the conversation.

3. Approbation Maxim in T1

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of approbation maxim, both on the part of host and guest is given in table 2.

a. Approbation Maxim-Host in T1

The host flouts the approbation maxim twelve times, whereas he does not violate it even once during the interview.

Flouting the Approbation Maxim by the Host in T1

H: Pehly hi nazar aa raha hoga ke ticket nahi milegi.

T of G: It must be clear in advance that (you) will not get the ticket.

.....

H: Han to ticket nahi milegi na.

T of G: Yes then the ticket will not be received.

In the given instances the host asserts that the reason behind Nabeel Gabol's entrance into MQM was that he knew he will not win the seat from Lyari this time. He is maximizing dispraise of the guest by saying unpleasant things to him. The host flouts the approbation maxim in the above instances. We can infer from these sarcastic statements of the host that the guest is a selfish person who wants to grind his own axe at any cost.

Similarly there are other instances where the host flouts the approbation maxim. These are:

H: Mujhe bara afsos ho raha hai ke aap itny patthar dil admi hain.....Itne buray aap admi hain.

Itna patthar dil hai aapka, ke aap ne itni der laga di Altaf Bhai ki baat sun ne mae or MQM join krny mae.

T of H: I am very sorry that you are such a hard-hearted man...You are such a bad man. You have such as hard heart that you took so long to listen to brother Altaf and to join MQM.

.....

H: Aap ne bari ziadti ki hai Altaf bhai ke sath.

T of H: You maltreated brother Altaf.

In the above instances, the host makes sarcastic comments upon the guest's late entry into MQM political party. He flouts the approbation maxim and indirectly means that the host is an opportunist and materialistic person.

b. Approbation Maxim-Guest in T1

The guest flouts the maxim only twice, without violating it even once during the entire course of the interview.

Flouting Approbation Maxim by the Guest in T1

G: Aap logon ke liye to awam bhar mae jae kyunky media ke liye to....

T of G: For you people, public must go to hell, because for media....

.....

G: Khuda ko mano, aap logon ka rate lagta hai.

T of G: For God's sake, you people are being priced.

In these two instances, the guest flouts the approbation maxim, by speaking ill of the host and his profession. The implicit meaning inferred from the statements is that the guest is accusing the media people to be opportunist and mean. Being unable to answer the tough questions put forth

by the host, and in order to save his own face, the guest puts the blame on the host. He depreciates him and his field. This creates disharmony among the conversation.

4. Modesty Maxim in T1

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of modesty maxim, both on the part of host and guest is given in table 2.

a. Modesty Maxim-Host in T1

The host does not flout or violate the modesty maxim even once during the interview. He is a confident person and neither has he depreciated himself nor does he involve in committing the social transgression of boasting or self-praise.

b. Modesty Maxim-Guest in T1

The guest flouts the modesty maxim eleven times and violates it twice during the interview.

Flouting the Modesty Maxim by the Guest in T1

There are eleven instances where the guest flouts the modesty maxim and commit social transgression of self-praise.

G: Mujhe sab pata hai.

T of G: I know about it all.

.....

G: Mujhe Lyari ke jis banday se main hath milata hu, mujhe pata hota hai ke usky dil mae kya hai..

T of G: Every man from Lyari I shake hands with, I know what he has in his heart.

.....

G:Main dai hun, mujhe pata hai ke problem kya hai Lyari ka.

T of G: I am a midwife, I know the problems in Lyari.

The guest in the above instances is boasting and instead of obeying the rule of minimizing praise of self and maximizing dispraise of self, he do so in opposition to that. He maximizes self-praise and considers himself to be the only saviour of Lyari, who can work for its prosperity and betterment. He flouts the maxim of modesty here in these examples by making an implicature and leaving the host and the audience to infer from his statements that he is the only saviour of Lyari, who is adept and well versed in all its problems. In reality, he wants to increase his voter list, so that more and more people vote for him and help him in winning the seat from Lyari, despite after joining MQM.

G: NG ko kho dia hai unho ne.

T of G: They have lost NG.

In the above example as well, the guest is not adhering to the modesty maxim and indulges in self-appraisal. He believes that the People's Party is unlucky and made a great loss in losing him. He wants the audience to infer that he is a great leader and the only saviour of Lyari, due to its detrimental state.

Violating the Modesty Maxim by the Guest in T1

The guest violates the modesty maxim only twice.

G: Lyari ke awam kya dekh rahy hain is waqt, ek taraf wo dekh rahy hain ke goli hai, dusri taraf jo hai NG hai.

T of G: What are the people of Lyari looking for at the moment? On one hand they see the gunshots, on the other side there is 'NG'.

We can see from the above example that the guest considers himself the only saviour of Lyari, who can bring peace in that place. He is held culpable of committing social transgression of self-appraisal and boasting by calling himself the redeemer of Lyari under such aggravated security condition and alarming state. Instead of minimizing praise of self, he is maximizing self-praise, hence not observing the modesty maxim. He is deliberately violating the modesty maxim, in order to deceive people into thinking that Nabeel Gabol is the only person who can bring betterment in the fate of Lyari. He is doing so in order to win more and more voters.

The host continuously criticizes the guest. The host does not believe in all the boastings claimed by the guest.

5. Agreement Maxim in T1

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of agreement maxim, both on the part of host and guest is given in table 2.

a. Agreement Maxim-Host in T1

The host flouts the agreement maxim eight times during the interview whereas he does not violate it.

Flouting the Agreement Maxim by the Host in T1

The host flouts the agreement maxim eight times during the interview. The very first instance is when the guest boasts about the protocol and high treatment given to him by his recently joined political party i.e. MQM. The host disagrees with him and threatens him of the possible dangers. Instead of maximizing agreement, he does not stick to the adherence of agreement maxim. He flouts the maxim, leaving the guest and the general public to infer that such a reception and treatment given to him will have negative consequences as well later on, considering the strict attitude of the party leader Altaf Hussain.

H: Wesay aapko darna chahye, aapko wesa welcome mila hai. Aapko darna chahiay kyunky jis President or Prime minister ko wahan welcome mila, usko baad mae wo sun ne ko bhi mili Altaf Hussain sahab ki taqreeron mae. Phir ap daren ke apko wesa hi welcome de diya gaya hai.

T of H: By the way, you should be scared, as you have received such a welcome. You should be afraid, because the President or the Prime minister who was welcomed, after that he had to listen as well in Mr. Altaf Hussain's speeches. Then you should be afraid that you have been welcomed the same way.

Another such instance is where the host accuses the guest of the contradiction in his views regarding JIT organization. He flouts the agreement maxim and leaves us to infer that the guest is reverting back from his views and statements.

H: Yeh aap ne kabhi nahi kaha.

T of H: You never said this.

Due to the flouting of this maxim by the host, the guest seems offended at times and keeps on proving his own stance.

b. Agreement Maxim-Guest in T1

The guest violates it nine times and flouts it ten times during the course of interview. The non-observance of the agreement maxim results in disharmony and concord in the conversation. The guest seems uncooperative and impolite in doing so. The host keeps on asking the same question repeatedly in order to prove his own stance.

Flouting the Agreement Maxim by the Guest in T1

When the host advises the guest not to stand as a candidate from Lyari in the coming elections, since that place is a vote bank of People's Party, the guest disagrees with him and flouts the agreement maxim. He is making an implicature and the hidden or implicit meaning behind his statement is that he is going to stand as a candidate from Lyari no matter what.

H: To main keh raha hu na kyun lar rahy hain? Araam se bethain, mazay karen. People's Party ka vote bank ha. Kyun lar rahy hain?

T of H: I am saying why are (you) doing (this)? Take rest, enjoy yourself. (This is) People Party's vote bank. Why are (you) fighting?

G: Dekhen mazay karny ke liye main siyasat mae nahi aya hu. Main kaam karny ke liye siyasat mae aya hun.

T of G: You see I did not come to politics to enjoy myself. I came to politics to work.

Before joining MQM, Nabeel Gabol, as a People's Party member, used to stand as a candidate from Lyari. The host asserts that that Lyari is a vote bank of People's Party and those people who voted for him, actually casted their votes in favour of People's Party. The guest does not agree to it and makes an implicature. He means to say that the people casted their votes in the name of Nabeel Gabol, as a famous leader instead of the party. Thus he is not making any efforts into minimizing the disagreement between both.

H:Last vote dia tha wo NG ka nahi tha, People's Party ka vote tha sir.

T of H:Last vote was casted that was not NG, it was People's Party's, sir.

G: Yeh to aap samajhty hain na.

T of G: You understand this.

Violating the Agreement Maxim by the Guest in T1

When the host speaks ill against the MQM, the guest disagrees to it. He violates the agreement maxim and does not make any effort into minimizing the disagreement or maximizing the agreement between both of them. He deliberately lies in order to deceive the public and save the face of his recently joined political party. He does not want the harsh reality to be dawned upon the public.

H: Acha jis jamaat mae aap gye hain, yeh konsi sharafat hai ke unka ek banda marta hai, 100 gariyan jala detay hain, das banday maar detay hain. Yeh aapki yeh jamaat hai na, jis mae aap gaey hain. Yeh konsi sharafat hai?

T of H: Right, the party you joined, what kind of behaviour is this that when one of their persons dies, (they) burn hundred vehicles, kill ten people. This is the party where you went. What kind of behavior is that?

G: Yar dekho, jalanay walay koi or hotay hain.....

T of G: Listen buddy, the ones who burn are other people...

H: Nahi to nahi agar ANP ya People's Party ka banda maray, tab to nahi hota.

T of H: No, no, if ANP or People's party's man dies, then it does not happen.

G: Nahi, nahi, nahi.

T of G: No, no, no.

Due to the violation, the host sticks to the same question and does not move to the next question during the interview.

H: Ap ne kaha k bhai ye kyun karty ho. Banda marta hai, gariyan jala detay ho, ye Qaaf party mae ja kar.....

T of H: You said why do you do this. Man dies,(you) burn the vehicles, this by going to 'kaaf' party.

G: Aesa huwa hi nahi ha.

T of H: It never happened.

The guest still lies and hence commits the non-observance of the agreement maxim. This infuriates the host and affects the conversation between both quite negatively.

6. Sympathy Maxim in T1

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of sympathy maxim, both on the part of host and guest is given in table 2.

a. Sympathy Maxim-Host in T1

The host does not violate or flout the sympathy maxim even once during the interview. Neither he minimizes antipathy between himself and the guest nor does he increase sympathy between both. Rather he remains distant from the guest and asks him questions with neutrality.

b. Sympathy Maxim-Guest in T1

Similarly, the guest also neither violates nor flouts the sympathy maxim.

Conclusion of the Findings with reference to Conversational Maxims of Grice and Leech in *Talkshow 1-To the Point*

First, this study is set to reveal the instances and impact of flouting and violating Grice and Leech's conversational maxims on the conversation between the host and the guest in the selected talkshows. The researcher has also given quantification of the instances of flouting and violations of these maxims.

Gricean Maxims

As we can see from table 1, the host does not flout or violate the Gricean conversational maxims of quality, relevance and manner. However, he flouts the quantity maxim seven times during the course of the interview. The host remains truthful and does not resort to lying during cross-questioning the guest. He even supports his statements or claims with previews from the past

interviews. This renders authenticity and credibility to his claims. Similarly, he remains relevant and avoids any irrelevant remark. His manner is also clear and appropriate. There are only seven instances where he becomes verbose. Instead of simply putting forth his query, he goes into elaborate details.

The guest on the other hand flouts and violates the Gricean maxims many times during the interview. He flouts the quality maxim once, quantity maxim ten times, relevance fourteen times and manner four times. The guest makes implicatures and flouts the quantity maxim at times. It is upon the host and the guest to infer the hidden meaning behind his verbose and lengthy remarks and replies. The guest also flouts the relevance maxim and makes entirely irrelevant remarks whenever his face or his party's face is at stake. His manner is also ambiguous and unclear at times. This renders the guest with power to lead the direction of the interview at times, especially when he hold the floor for long or deviates from a certain topic by making an irrelevant remark.

Similarly, he violates the quality maxim twenty nine times, quantity maxim ten times and manner once. He does not violate the relevance maxim. This reveals to us that the guest resorts to lying many times during the talkshow. Whenever the host bombards the guest with loaded or terse questions and attacks his face, the guest deliberately lies in order to save his face as well as the face of his newly joined political party MQM. Similarly, in order to deceive the host and the audience, the guest also violates the quantity maxim, with his elaborate details and garrulous talks.

Since in this selected interview, most of the Gricean conversational maxims are being flouted and violated by the guest, so the impact is miscommunication and propagation of negative vibes

in the show. The host sticks to the same question mostly and does not move smoothly from one question to the next, due to flouting and violating of Gricean maxims on the part of the guest. Neither the host, nor the guest is ready to render affirmation to the facts presented by the opposing party. Hence, they fail to indulge in an efficient and rational conversation.

Leech's Maxims

Now coming to the Leech's maxims, we see from table 2 that the host flouts the tact maxim twice, approbation maxim twelve times and agreement maxim eight times whereas he does not flout the generosity, modesty and sympathy maxim even once during the talkshow. There are eight instances where he disagrees with the guest and makes an implicature. He leaves it upon the guest and the viewers of the show to interpret and infer the hidden meaning behind his contradictory statements. Instead of minimizing disagreement and maximizing agreement between self and other, the host maximizes disagreement between self and other. He had to resort to disagreement in order to oppose the guest when he is wrong. This creates an aura of disharmony and the situation is aggravated. The communication becomes unpleasant between both. Similarly, due to flouting the approbation maxim, the guest seems offended at times. Depreciating the guest aggravates him and makes the communication between the host and the guest uneasy. Only twice, the host uses more direct way of presenting his stance and seems impolite rather than choosing a more indirect and tactful manner. He makes sarcastic comments and leaves it upon the guest and the audience to infer the covert meaning lying underneath the statements uttered by him. The host does not violate any of the Leech's conversational maxims even once during the interview.

Similarly, the guest flouts the tact maxim thrice, approbation maxim twice, modesty maxim eleven times and agreement maxim ten times. He does not flout the generosity and sympathy maxim. There are ten instances where he disagrees with the host and maximizes disagreement between both in order to bring save his face or his party's face. There are many instances as well where he can be held culpable for committing the social transgression of boasting and maximizes self-praise. He does so in order to save his face and project a positive image of himself and his party across the masses.

The guest also violates the tact and modesty maxim twice, whereas he violates the agreement maxim nine times during the talkshow. He does not violate the generosity, approbation and sympathy maxim. He disagrees with the host several times, deliberately lies, and conceals the reality in order to portray his image positively and save his image as well as his party's image from being tarnished.

Based on the findings of the study, the researcher concluded that although in order to achieve a smooth conversation, observing these maxims is necessary but people do flout or violate these maxims quite often in order to achieve some other ends. It is only through observing these conversational maxims that a conversation takes place in a favourable atmosphere, without giving rise to any sort of friction between the addresser and the addressee. In this talkshow, the guest flouts and violates maxims more as compared to the host. The host bombards the guest with terse and loaded questions. The guest resorts to flouting and violating of these maxims whenever there is a threat to his face and is unable to come up with a suitable reply, in order to save his face wants. The power mainly rests with the host during an interview session, since he can introduce any topic of his choice and lead the interview as per his wish. Due to flouting and

violating by the guest in this talkshow, the host sticks to the very same question several times and the interview fails to move to the next question until and unless the host proves his stance.

4.2.5. Application of Politeness Strategies of Brown and Levinson on *Talkshow 1-To the Point*

According to Brown and Levinson, politeness strategies are developed in order to save the hearer's "face". Face actually refers to the respect that all individuals possesses for themselves and maintains that "self -esteem" in private or public situations. During conversation, people try to avoid embarrassing or making somebody uncomfortable. Those acts which infringe on the need of the hearers to maintain their self-esteem and self-respect are called as face threatening acts (FTAs).

Politeness strategies are developed for the purpose of dealing with these FTAs. It is by the use of these so called politeness strategies that speakers succeed in communicating both their primary messages as well as their intention to be polite in doing so. And in doing so, they reduce the face loss that results from the interaction. It is through following the politeness strategies that a conversation takes place in a favourable atmosphere.

A table is given in order to show the total number of the politeness strategies applied by both the host and the guest, during the entire course of the interview.

4.2.5.1. Findings of Talkshow 1 with reference to Politeness Strategies of Brown and Levinson (Table 3)

Brown and Levinson's politeness strategies	Host	Guest	Total
Bald on-record	3	10	13
Positive politeness	6	5	11
Negative politeness	4	0	4
Off-record	7	3	10

1. Bald On-record Politeness Strategies in T1

As we can see from table 3, the host employs the bald on-record strategies thrice, whereas the guest employs it ten times during the interview.

a. Bald On-record Politeness Strategies-Host in T1

As we can see from the table 3, that the host utilizes the bald on-record strategy three times during the interview. He poses a threat to the hearer's face thrice, without any effort to minimize the threat of face loss. He asks the guest loaded questions, and threatens the interviewee's face. In this strategy less face is at stake.

The very first instance of the implication of the bald on-record strategy is when the host inquires the guest about the fact that whether the guest has ever gone late into the meeting held by MQM. The guest replies to the question in affirmation and says it happened a several times. The host then says to the guest that

H: Agli dafa late jaen to aap ne mujhe phone krna hai ke punishment milti hai ya nahi milti ha.

T of H: Next time if (they/he)are late you have to call me (to ask) if the punishment was given or not.

The host applies bald on-record and baldly asks the guest to call him, if the guest is given punishment for being late, in future.

Similarly, another such instance is when the guest appreciates the host for his honesty; the host says to him that no matter how much you praise me, I will not compromise with my terse questions. He says it baldly, without redressing the threat to the guest's face.

H: Main usky bawajuud sawal to krunga.

T of H: I will ask question despite that.

b. Bald On-record Politeness Strategies-Guest in T1

As compared to the host, the guest employs the bald on-record strategy ten times during the interview. One such instance is when the host commands the guest to show a previous footage regarding Aman committee, in order to show the reality. He commands the host thrice, without any redressive action to show them.

G:Wo bhi btaen na aap.

T of G: Tell (me) about that too.

.....

G: Dikhaen na aap ke kya haqeeqat hai.

T of G: Show (us) your reality.

In another instance when the host asks some loaded and terse questions from the guest, he baldly refuses to give a reply to the host's queries rather he says that

G: Ye, ye, ye aap 17 March mae main ne join kiya, us se pehly ke sawal hain. To mujhse pehly ke sawal na puchen.

T of G: This, this, this I have joined on 17th March, (these) questions are prior to that. So do not ask me previous questions.

.....

G: Mujhse abhi ke puchen.

T of G: Ask me about present (or now).

As compared to the host, the guest, who is a political figure, employs more number of bald on-record strategies in his conversation. This shows power of the guest, the way he baldly can utter things.

2. Positive Politeness Strategies in T1

The host utilizes positive politeness strategies six times, whereas the guest utilizes it five times during the interview.

a. Positive Politeness Strategies-Host in T1

The host attends to the hearer's i.e. the guest's positive face wants and minimizes threat to his positive face, six times during the interview. One such instance where the host recognizes that the guest has a face to be respected is when in the very beginning the host welcomes the guest with complimentary statement. He says that

H: Buhat shukria kea ap ne apna qeemti waqt nikala.

T of G: Many thanks that you took out your precious time....

Another instance of positive politeness strategy is when the host makes the guest feel good by appreciating his positive intentions and good deeds.

H: Apka bara purpose hai, jiski qadar karni chahiay.

T of H: You have a great purpose (or cause) that should be respected.

b. Positive Politeness Strategies-Guest in T1

Similarly, the guest also employs positive politeness strategies five times, in his conversation with the host. There is an instance during the interview, when the guest speaks about his fondness for the host and expresses his love towards him. He makes the host feel good and satisfies his positive face wants by addressing to it.

G: Pyar to main aap se bhi buhat karta hun.

T of G: I love you too.

Similarly, in another instance the guest again appreciates the host for his honesty and upright nature. He says that

H: Shahzaib Khanzada ke baray mae main keh sakta hun ke wo apne zameer ko nahi bechta ha, kyunky main ne aapky dekhain hain, jistarah aap ne logon ke issues uthaey hain, aapki main tareef karta hun.

T of H: I can say about Shahzaib Khanzada that he does not sell his conscience, because I have seen yours, the way you have raised people's issues, I praise (or appreciate) you.

This strategy is not only used in order to reduce threat to the hearer's positive face wants but also as a means of social accelerator in order to indicate social harmony and intimacy. Both the host and the guest employ this strategy in almost equal numbers. This leads to a favourable atmosphere and mitigates feelings of discord.

3. Negative Politeness Strategies in T1

The host employs negative politeness strategies four times whereas the guest does not employ this strategy even once during the entire conversation.

a. Negative Politeness Strategies-Host in T1

The host makes use of the negative politeness strategies four times during the interview. Since this strategy is oriented towards the negative face wants of the hearer, hence its main aim is to avoid imposition. One such instance is where the host asks a question from the guest by using hedges, hence minimizing the threat of imposition.

H: Agar main kahun, bura lagta hai but main kahun ke NG sahib, aapko kisi pagal kuttya ne kata hai ke aap Lyari se kharay huay, to aap kya kahengy?

T of H: If I say, it sounds bad but I say that Mr. NG, did any mad dog bite you that you stood from Lyari, so what will you say?

In another instance the host wants to show a preview of the guest's previous interview. He asks the guest in an extremely polite manner by not restricting his freedom of action, hence granting him freedom from imposition.

H: Mera sawal nahi tha yeh. Main aapky alfaaz se zara masroor hona chahta hun. Agar aap sun na chahty hain suna dun?

T of H:This was not my question. I want to entertain myself our words. If you want to listen, should I tell you?

4. Off-record Politeness Strategies in T1

The host employs off-record strategies seven times whereas the guest employs it three times.

a. Off-record Politeness Strategies-Host in T1

The host employs the off-record strategy seven times during the interview. There is an instance where the host inquires the guest about the deteriorating and alarming security plight of Karachi and holds the authority culpable for it. The guest blames the People's Party government only and does not hold MQM responsible for it. Therefore, the host asks the guests ironically that,

H: Ye jhandon wali gariyon mae ghumtay rahen, theek tha, MQM walay?

T of H: They roam around in vehicles with flags, was it all right, the MQM's people?

The host does not blame the MQM political party, owing 20 ministries, directly. Rather he chooses to utilize off-record politeness strategy in order to remain polite and avoid any sort of offence.

H: Samajhte thay ke 9/0 humesha se aapko ghar lagta tha. 9/0 se kesi kesi baatein ki gai hain, wo bhi dikhata hun.

T of H; They thought that 9/0 always seemed to be as (their) home. How many different types of things have been said in 9/0,(I am) going to see that too....

Even in this instance, the host is being indirect and is giving hints about the gossips being made against the guest by the MQM members, despite his feelings of reverence and affection towards them. Due to indirectness on the part of the host, the host conveys his message and point of view cleverly without causing any offense in the talkshow.

b. Off-record Politeness Strategies-Guest in T1

The guest uses the off-record strategy three times during the interview. There are two instances in this interview where the guest disagrees with the views of the host and instead of explicitly stating it, says so indirectly. The guest employs off-record politeness strategy, reducing threat to the host's face.

G: Yeh toa ap samajhty hai na.

T of G: This much you understand.

The host employs the off-record strategy more often as compared to the guest. He does so in order to politely ask loaded and terse questions from the guest, without hurting or offending him. This maintains the harmony of the show and the conversation goes on smoothly.

4.2.6. Application of Impoliteness Strategies of Culpeper on *Talkshow 1-To the Point*

Culpeper believes that there are times when the speaker deliberately attacks the face of the hearer instead of saving it, due to which the conversations are not always smooth and cooperative. Culpeper's theory of impoliteness accounts for dealing with strategies to threaten the hearer's face, unlike the politeness strategies which deals with methods to reduce the threat to the hearer's face.

4.2.6.1. Findings of Talkshow 1 with reference to Impoliteness Strategies of Culpeper (Table 4)

Culpeper's Impoliteness Strategies	Host	Guest	Total
Bald on-record impoliteness	3	0	3
Positive impoliteness	19	5	24
Negative impoliteness	25	3	28
Sarcasm/ mock politeness	8	0	8

1. Bald On-record Impoliteness Strategies in T1

The host utilizes this strategy in order to threaten the face of the guest, three times during the course of the interview. The guest on the other hand does not employ this strategy even once during the entire course of the talkshow.

a. Bald On-record Impoliteness Strategies-Host in T1

The host uses the bald on-record impoliteness strategy thrice during the course of the interview. One such instance is where the host inquires the guest about a sensitive issue which poses a threat to his face. The host asks him in a direct, concise and clear manner, without minimizing threat to his face.

H: Aap ne yeh bhi kaha tha ke aapko sab pata hai ke Karachi mae kis ke paas kitna aslaha hai.

To btaen na sir, aap ne kaha tha ma btaonga.

T of H: You aslo said that you know that who has this much weapons in Karachi. So tell (us) that sir, you said that you will tell.

Similarly, in another instance, again there is a huge amount of face loss for the guest.

H: Ek ghenty ke andar shehar band ho jata hai or phir, phir 15, 20 minute k andar khul jata hai, yeh kesi karti hai aapki MQM?

T of H: Within one hour the city is closed and then within 15 to 20 minutes it is reopened, how does this do your MQM?

The guest, on the other hand, does not employ this impoliteness strategy during the course of the interview. The use of this strategy aggravates the conversation and creates disharmony.

2. Positive Impoliteness Strategies in T1

The host employs positive impoliteness strategies nineteen times whereas the guest uses it five times.

a. Positive Impoliteness Strategies-Host in T1

The host employs this strategy nineteen times, in order to attack the positive face wants of the addressee or the hearer, i.e. the guest in this scenario. In the given instances the host seeks disagreement with the views of the guest. He deliberately chooses a sensitive topic, which threatens his face and makes the guest feel uncomfortable. The host does not seem to have common grounds with the guest regarding the violence and brutality of MQM political party. Hence, he resorts to employing the positive impoliteness strategy here.

H: Nahin to agar ANP ya People's Party ka banda maray, tab to nahi hota.

T of H: No, (but) if you kill ANP or People party's man, then it does not happen.

.....

H: Mutahidda ka banda marta hai, das garian bhi jalti hain, das banday bhi martay hain. Ye kyun hota ha?

T of H: Mutahidda's man dies, 10 vehicles are burnt, 10 men are murdered. Who is that?

Similarly, when the host asks the guest about the authority responsible for the miserable plight of Karachi, the guest solely blames People's Party. In these instances too, the host again seeks disagreement with the guest and does not approve of the views of the guest. He holds both the parties in power equally responsible and held culpable.

H: Nahi to Mutahidda bhi sath thi na. 20 minister leke bethi thi na. Ab sirf People's Party zimmaydar hai?

T of H: No Mutahidda was with (them) too. It has 20 ministers. Now only People's party is responsible?

.....

H: Phir 20 ministrian le kar bethy rehna sahi hai? Inki koi zimmaydari nahi banti?

T of H: Then it is all right to keep 20 ministries? They don't have any responsibility?

b. Positive Impoliteness Strategies-Guest in T1

The guest uses this strategy only five times during the interview. One such instance is when the guest seeks disagreement with the host's opinion of not taking part in the election from Lyari and retorts back to the host that

G: Dekhen mazay karny ke liye main siyasat mae nahi aya hun. Main kaam karne ke liye siyasat mae aya hun.

T of G: You see, I did not come in politics to enjoy myself. I came here to politics to work.

In another instance the guest again disagrees with the host and does not approve of his point of view and says that,

G: Nahi kyun, mere liye sirf ek Lyari nahi hai. Main Karachi mae kisi bhi hissay se main khara ho sakta hun.

T of G: No why, I do not have Lyari only, I can stand from any part of Karachi.

3. Negative Impoliteness Strategies in T1

The host employs negative impoliteness strategies twenty five times whereas the guest uses it thrice only.

a. Negative Impoliteness Strategies-Host in T1

The host employs the negative impoliteness strategy twenty five times during the talkshow. He poses a threat to the hearer's negative face and imposes something upon him. He restricts his freedom of action. Due to the employment of this strategy by the host, the guest offended at times. This creates a feeling of negative aura in the atmosphere. The conversation is no doubt affected by it.

The very first instance of this strategy is found in the very beginning of the interview. The host frightens and warns the guest that an action detrimental to the guest may happen.

H: Wese apko darna chahiay, apko wesa welcome mila hai. Apko darna chahye, kyunye jis President or Prime minister ko wahan welcome mila, usko baad mae wo sun nay ko bhi mili,

Altaf Hussain sahab ki taqreero mae. Phir aap daren ke aapko wesa hi welcome de diya gaya hai.

T of H: By the way, you should be scared, as you have received such a welcome. You should be afraid, because the President or the Prime minister who was welcomed, after that he had to listen as well in Mr. Altaf Hussain's speeches. Then you should be afraid that you have been welcomed the same way.

There is another instance where the host threatens the negative face of the guest by condescending him and showing contempt towards the political party he has recently joined. He also associates negative aspect with his recently joined party.

H: Acha jis jamaat mae aap gaye hain, yeh konsi sharafat ha ke unka ek banda marta ha, 100 gariyan jala dety hain. 10 banday maar dety hain. Yeh aapki yeh jamaat hai na, jis mea aap gaey hain. Yeh konsi sharafat ha.

T of H: Right, the party you joined, what kind of behaviour is this that when one of their men dies, (they) burn 100 vehicles, kill 10 people. This is the party where you joined. What kind of behaviour is that?

Similarly there is another instance where the host ridicules and belittles the guest by saying that the Lyari is a vote bank of People's party and earlier they have casted their votes in favour of the party not for Nabeel Gabol. He is threatening the negative face wants of the guest and meant to say that he should not stand for election from Lyari.

H: But Lyari ke awaam ne aj tak Mutahidda qaumi movement ko Lyari mae ghosny nahi diya.

T of H: But the people of Lyari has never let Mutahidda qaumi movement in until today.

.....

H: 2000 se ziada vote nahi diye aapko. Last vote diya tha wo NG ka nahi tha, People's Party ka vote tha.

T of H: (they) did not give you more than 2000 votes. The last vote that was given was not NG's but it was People's party's.

b. Negative Impoliteness Strategies-Guest in T1

Similarly the guest threatens the negative face of the host only thrice during the interview. The guest makes contemptuous remarks about the host and his profession. He associates the host and his profession with negative aspects.

H: Aap logon ke liye to awam bhar mae jaey, kyunky media ke liye to.

T of H: You (do not care) even if people go to pieces.

.....

H: Lekin assay bhi to hain, channels har 2 maheenay baad badal dete hain, sirf ziada pese k upar. Rate lgta ha yar ap logo ka.

T of H:there are such (people) as well, who change the channels every 2 months, only for more money. Your rates are selected.

4. Sarcasm/mock Politeness in T1

The host employs this strategy eight times, whereas the guest does not employ it even once during the talkshow.

a. Sarcasm/mock Politeness-Host in T1

The host employs the sarcasm/mock politeness strategy during the interview in order to convey his point of view through sarcasm. There are eight instances of this type of strategy. One such instance is when the host fakes politeness by calling the statements of the guest to be good. In reality, the host is feigning politeness and is being sarcastic in saying so. He meant to point out the contradiction in the views of the guest before and after joining MQM political party.

H: Itni khubsurat baatein aap pehly kyun nahi karty thay ke JIT is tarah hoti hai or is tarah hoti hai.

T of H: Why did you not talk so nicely earlier about JIT that it is like this or that.

In another instance, the host shows the preview of a previous interview of the guest, where he speaks ill against MQM political party. Then afterwards the host sarcastically, feigning politeness, asks the guest that if he wishes he can take some time for thinking the answer.

H: Agar aap jawab sochna chahain to soch len.

T of H: If you want to think of a response, you can.

.....

H: Agar aap jawab sochna chahain to soch len.

T of H: If you want to think of a response, you can.

The host bombards the guest with loaded questions and also employs sarcasm whereas the guest does not employ the sarcasm/mock politeness strategy during the interview.

Conclusion of the Findings with reference to Politeness and Impoliteness Strategies in *Talkshow 1-To the Point*

The quantitative and qualitative analysis of the employment of politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson and impoliteness strategies proposed by Culpeper, on the part of both the host and the guest is analyzed in this research.

Brown and Levinson's Politeness Strategies

The basic purpose of these politeness strategies is to convey the meaning politely, without offending anybody. As we can see from the table 3, both the host and the guest utilize the politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson. The host employs bald on-record strategy thrice, positive politeness six times, negative politeness four times and off-record strategy seven times. The host remains more indirect and tries to minimize threat to the positive face wants of the guest by appreciating him and making him feel good whereas the guest is mostly blunt and direct in requesting or ordering something. The guest employs bald on-record strategy ten times, positive politeness five times and off record thrice. He does not employ the negative politeness strategy.

The host employs the politeness strategies twenty times, whereas the guest employs them eighteen times. The host utilizes the politeness strategies more in comparison to the guest. During the talkshow, the bald on-record strategy is employed thirteen times, positive politeness eleven times, negative politeness four times whereas off-record ten times, during the interview. This means that the bald on-record strategy is utilized the most during the interview.

Culpeper's Impoliteness Strategies

Culpeper's impoliteness strategies are designed in order to attack the face of the addressee or the hearer. What we see here in the selected interview is that both the host and the guest are threatening the face of the other. The host keeps on counter striking the guest with terse questions, which threatens the face of the guest. He gets baffled and fails to give any logical answers to the questions put forward by the host.

The host employs the bald on-record strategies three times, positive impoliteness nineteen times, negative impoliteness twenty five times and sarcasm/mock politeness eight times. The guest on the other hand uses positive impoliteness strategies five times and negative impoliteness strategies three times during the interview. He does not utilize bald on-record impoliteness and sarcasm/mock politeness strategy even once. This reveals to us that the host employs the negative impoliteness positive and negative impoliteness strategies in abundance, in order to attack the positive and negative face wants of the guest.

As we can see from the given table 4, the bald on-record impoliteness strategy is employed three times, positive impoliteness twenty four times, negative impoliteness twenty eight times whereas sarcasm or mock politeness eight times, during the interview. This means that the negative impoliteness strategies are employed the most.

As we can see from the data and the tables 3 and table 4 given above, both the politeness and impoliteness strategies can be found during the political talkshows, in the conversation between the host and the guest. Furthermore, there are more instances of the impoliteness strategies employed by both the host and the guest, during the interview, as compared to the politeness strategies. Total number of occurrences of politeness strategies is thirty eight, whereas total

occurrences of impoliteness strategies is sixty three, which is much higher in number as compared to the politeness strategies employed.

The host aims the impoliteness strategies toward the guest fifty five times, whereas the guest employs them eight times. The number of politeness strategies employed by both the host and the guest is almost same, whereas there are quite higher occurrences of the impoliteness strategies in the utterances of the host as compared to the guest. The host is impolite more often than the guest. This shows that the host exerts his power over the guest. He bombards the guest with terse and loaded questions, which threatens the face wants of the guest. He becomes baffled and unable to come up with suitable answers. This creates a disharmony in the environment and the conversation does not remain smooth. Usually in the talkshows, the power mostly resides with the host and he leads the interview as per his requirements and desires. He can introduce any topic of his choice also. Using impoliteness strategies he can also asserts his power further in the talkshow.

4.2.7. Application of Evasive Strategies of Bull and Mayer on *Talkshow 1-To the Point*

The politicians are well known for their evasiveness in the interviews. They are not straightforward people. Neither the questions asked during the interviews nor the responses of the politicians, straight and easy. The interviewers bombard the politicians with loaded questions, which pose a threat to their face. Thus in order to save face, the politicians uses certain evasive techniques during the interviews. Hence politicians are mostly evasive, slippery, and downright deceitful.

Mostly the host asks questions, which are incriminating, unflattering and harsh in character. Such questions pose threat to the politicians face, career prospects, policy objectives and reputation;

hence they cannot be answered directly. They also cannot remain silent because in that case the situation will worsen and it will instigate people into believing that they have something to hide or there may be some ulterior motive behind avoiding the questions. Thus the politicians resort to using certain evasive strategies.

Excluding the replies, the non-replies and intermediate replies are further divided into the two broader categories of overt and covert evasion strategies. These two are further categorized into eight sub-categories.

4.2.7.1. Findings of Talkshow 1 with reference to Evasive Strategies of Bull and Mayer (Table 5)

The Typology of Overt and Covert Evasion Strategies	
Overt Evasion Strategies	
AQJ	5
DTA	2
QTQ	11
SOI	0
TA	0
Total number of Overt evasions	18
Covert Evasion Strategies	
GIA	6
ITQ	10
MPP	0
Total number of Covert evasions	16
Combined Evasions (Overt + Covert)	34
<p>AQJ = Attack the Question or the Journalist</p> <p>GIA = Give Incomplete Answers</p>	

DTA = Decline to Answer

ITQ = Ignore the Question

QTQ = Question the Question

MPP = Make Political Positions

SOI = State That the Question has Already Been Answered

TA = To Apologize

The host does not employ any of the evasive strategies. Thus the category of host is not included in the above table. As we can see from the table 5, that the guest employs certain evasive strategies. He uses both the overt and covert evasive strategies in order to save his face and his party's face. Whenever he feels inappropriate to reply to a certain query, or does not want to convey certain information, he resorts to the use of these evasive strategies.

He uses eighteen overt and sixteen covert evasive strategies.

a. Overt Evasive Strategies in T1

Attacking the question or the journalist, questioning the question, declining to answer are a few of the overt evasive strategies employed by the guest.

1. Attack the question or the journalist

There are five instances where the guest, when inquired about something, attacks the question or the journalist in return. One such instance is when the host asserts that the votes casted from Lyari, in the last election, were actually due to the position and fame of People's Party and not because of Nabeel Gabol. The guest disagrees to this and claims that the host's question is based on false premises and grounds. The guest believes that the question is presumptive and inaccurate.

H:Last vote dia tha wo NG ka nahi tha, People's Party ka vote tha sir.

T of H:The last vote casted was not NG's, it was People's Party's, sir.

G: Yeh to aap samajhte ha na.

T of G: This much you understand.

Similarly, in another instance when the host asks the guest not to stand in elections from Azizabad, instead he wants the guest to stand as a candidate from Lyari. To this the guest criticizes the question of the host to be untrue and inaccurate.

G: Aapko kis ne kaha mae Azizabad se lar raha hun....

T of G: Who told you that I am fighting from Azizabad.

2. Question the question

There are eleven instances where the guest asks another question in response to the question asked, instead of giving an answer to the guest. He does so in order to gain some more information or clarity about a certain topic. For instance when the host inquires the guest about the tragic security condition of Karachi and those responsible for it, the guest instead of answering the question, asks the host that who was in charge of the home ministry.

H: Nahi to mutahidda bhi sath thi na. 20 ministers le ke bethi thi na. Ab sirf People's Party zimmaydar hai?

T of H: No, Mutahidda was also with (them). It has 20 ministers. Now only People's Party is responsible?

G: Home ministry kiski paas thi?

T of G: Who held home ministry?

Similarly, when the host again insists upon the guest to answer that on which the responsibility lies. The guest instead of answering, questions, in order to gain clarity of the question asked.

H: Apki understanding kya hai? MQM zimmaydar hai ya nahi?

T of H: What do you think? MQM is responsible?

G: Kis cheez ki zimmaydar hai?

T of G: Responsible for what?

3. Decline to answer

There are only two instances where the guest completely declines to come up with an answer to the host. For instance, when the host asks the guest about the authority responsible for the deteriorating and alarming security state in Karachi, the guest overtly refuses to give an answer. He is unwilling to reply to this query because this question posed a threat to his face and his newly joined party's face. Hence, in order to stand for his party affiliations, he had to resort to the use of this evasive strategy.

G: Yeh, yeh, yeh aap 17 march mae main ne join kiya, is se pehly ke sawal hain, to mujhe pehly ke sawal na puchen.

T of G: (stammers) I joined on 17th of March. Do not ask me questions about the time before that.

b. Covert Evasive Strategies in T1

Ignoring the question, giving incomplete answers, making political positions are a few of the covert evasive strategies employed by the guest.

1. Ignore the question

There are ten instances in the interview, where the host ignores the question by shifting the focal topic. One such instance is when the host speaks about the necessity of dewaterization, the guest ignores the question by shifting the agenda. He achieves his end of evasion through shifting the focus of the topic.

H: Sirf Karachi ki? Aapki party kehti hai puray mulk ki karo, sirf Karachi ki na kro.

T of H: Only of Karachi? Your party says that do it for the whole country, not for Karachi only.

G: Abto time nahi hai. Abto time nahi hai, election ho rahy hain.

T of G: There is no time left. There is no time left, there are elections being conducted.

Similarly, when the host asks the guest about the fact that the people of Lyari had always voted in favor of People's Party. They had never let MQM political party win from their area. These were the views of the guest himself before joining MQM. The guest in order to save his face ignores the question by saying that,

G: 2011 ka aap bata rahay hain.

T of G: You are telling about 2011.

2. Give incomplete answers

There are six instances during the entire course of the interview where the host fails to give a complete answer to the queries put forth by the host. For example, when the host inquires the guest about the fact that,

H:Rehman daket ne aapky liye kaam kia, nahi kia?

T of H: Dacoit Rehman has worked for you, didn't he?

G: Dekhen mere liye puri Lyari ne kaam kia.

T of G: (You) see the entire Lyari has worked for me.

The guest does not give a complete answer to the host. His answer is insufficient. One fails to understand that whether he did work for him or not.

Similarly, when the host asks the guest about the party responsible for the tragic state of Karachi, the guest instead of giving a complete answer comes up with an insufficient and minimal reply.

G: Mujhe pata ha unka kaam ha SHO ka transfer krna.

T of G: I know it is they who transfer SHO.

In another instance, the host asks the guest about the maltreatment done to him in his previous party i.e People's Party. The guest instead of answering these allegations gives a minimal response that,

G: NG ko kho dia hai unho ne.

T of G: They have lost NG.

Conclusion of the Findings with reference to Evasive Strategies of Bull and Mayer in *Talkshow 1-To the Point*

In order to avoid disharmony and concord also, one can convey ones point of view without being impolite, thorough these evasive strategies. The guest resorts to using these evasive strategies whenever there is potential threat and danger to his face. In this talkshow, the host does not evade any of the questions put forth by the guest. The guest on the other hand evades the questions asked by the host thirty four times. He overtly evades them eighteen times whereas he covertly evades them sixteen times.

Whenever he is stuck somewhere and is unable to come up with a suitable reply, he overtly states either that he is not going to cooperate or give an answer, by attacking the question or the journalist, questioning the question or openly declining to answer the question asked by the host. He also covertly deceives the person into believing that he has answered the question, whereas in reality, he has not done so, by ignoring the question or giving incomplete replies. “Question the question” and “ignore the question” are the most frequently used evasive strategies by the guest.

Using these evasive strategies the guest also exercizes his power over the host by leading the direction of the interview or altering the topic under discussion. In addition, in order to avoid being impolite at times, he adheres to the observance of these evasive strategies.

4.3. Presentation and Analysis of *Talkshow 2-Jirga*

This is the second talkshow hosted by a male host, whereas the guest is a female politician in this show. The researcher analyses the given talkshow on the basis of the proposed methodology.

4.3.1. Introduction to the *Talkshow 2-Jirga*

The most reputed talkshow “Jirga” is aired on one of Pakistan’s famous channel Geo news. Saleem Safi is the host of this show. This talkshow is aired on Saturday at 10.05 PM. This current talkshow is aired on 23 March, 2013. Different debatable issues are discussed and highlighted in this talkshow. The host invites different political figures to his program. However, due to the delimitation, the researcher has selected only a one to one episode, where a single guest is invited.

Hina Rabbani Khar, was the guest invited to this talkshow. She has served as a foreign minister of Pakistan for five years. Now after the formulation of new government, the host throws light upon the foreign policy of the previous government. He instigates the guest and criticizes the flaws and loopholes of the foreign policy. The guest has to save her own face as well as the face of her political party. She tries to justify her tenure in government and the foreign policy of Pakistan formulated in their tenure.

4.3.2. Prologue of the *Talkshow 2-Jirga*

The talkshow begins with a prologue and its duration is only 23 seconds. The host begins the talkshow with a very brief introduction of the guest and the topic. The host introduces to us the theme of the talkshow and says that the present talkshow revolves around the topic of the foreign policy of Pakistan formulated by the former government. Then he welcomes the guest of the show, Hina Rabbani Khar. We can infer from the prologue that the program will be related to the foreign policy of Pakistan in the tenure of the PPP government.

4.3.3. Application of Conversational Maxims of Grice on *Talkshow 2-Jirga*

The table below gives us the record of the instances where the conversational maxims proposed by Grice are either flouted or violated, by the host and the guest, in the talkshow “Jirga”. Either the maxims are flouted and the listeners are expected to notice the hidden and covert meaning lying underneath the statements or deliberately violated in order to cause misunderstanding or deception.

4.3.3.1. Findings of Talkshow 2 with reference to Conversational Maxims of Grice (Table 6)

	Host		Guest	
	Flouting	Violating	Flouting	Violating
Quality	0	0	0	5
Quantity	0	0	8	0
Relevance	0	0	2	3
Manner	0	0	0	3

1. Maxim of Quality in T2⁸

An overview of the number of utterances, where the maxim of quality, either flouted or violated, both on the part of host and guest, is given in table 6.

a. Maxim of Quality-Host in T2

The host does not flout or violate the quality maxim even once during the interview. He does not lie and remains truthful and honest in his claims. He bombards the guest with terse, crisp and loaded questions and it becomes quite difficult for her to answer them with equal truthfulness and honesty.

⁸ T2 stands for *Talkshow 2-Jirga*

b. Maxim of Quality-Guest in T2

The guest does not flout the quality maxim during the interview but she definitely violates it five times during the interview. She deliberately does so in order to hide the stark reality. She does not want to reveal the hidden secrets, which she must have encountered during her tenure, as a foreign minister of Pakistan.

Violating the Maxim of Quality by the Guest in T2

The guest violates the maxim of quality five times during the interview. Due to the violation, the host keeps on asking bombarding her with face threatening and tough questions. Whenever she wants to avoid a question, she resorts to lying and concealing the true reality. One such instance is when the host asks the guest about the impact of US upon the foreign policy of Pakistan. The guest outrightly lies and violates the quality maxim by not retaining truthfulness.

G: Acha pehlay to main America k asar ko completely, absolutely reject karti hun. Humari kharja policy is hukumat mein America ke asar ya America ke dabao mei rahi hai, isko main at the very outset absolutely reject karti hun.

T of G: First of all I reject American influence completely, I absolutely reject that. Our foreign policy has been under the impact or pressure of American, I absolutely reject that at the very outset.

Due to this, the host keeps on asking her the same question repeatedly until and unless his purpose is achieved.

2. Maxim of Quantity in T2

An overview of the number of flouts and violation of maxim of quantity, both on the part of host and guest is given in table 2.

a. Maxim of Quantity-Host in T2

The host remains to the point in his questions. He does not resort to the usage of verbose language. He does not at all flout or violate the quantity maxim even once during the talkshow. He bombards the guest with crisp, loaded and terse queries one after another, which makes it quite tough for the guest to answer them.

b. Maxim of Quantity-Guest in T2

The guest flouts the maxim of quantity eight times during the conversation between the host and the guest.

Flouting the Maxim of Quantity by the Guest in T2

There is an instance where the host asks the guest about the failure of the PPP government in not being able to convince the Indian PM to visit Pakistan even once, during their entire tenure. The guest instead of accepting their failure and coming up with a reasonable answer gives more than the required information. Hence, she flouts the quantity maxim.

In another instance, when the host asks the guest about the reaction of US regarding Iran Pakistan India gas pipeline project, she comes up with an elaborate reply.

H: Narazgi bhi koi nahi show ki?

T of H: (You) do not feel angry about show?

G: Dekhen narazgi humne, unho ne apnay National interest pursue karny hain, humain apny. Agar humne unko clerly bata den, jistarha humne unko bataya hai, to narazgi kis baat ki. Hum koi, main baar baar yeh keh rahi hun ke humne koi yeh kaam unke as a hostile behaviour towards American toh bilkul nahi kiya. Na yeh humari intention hai na yeh hona chahiay. Na hum apni identity ko ksi bhi mulk, beshak hindustaan ho, beshak who America ho, beshak who koi or mulk ho, hum apni identity ko unky against na define kurain. Humari identity ek positive identity honi chahiay. Pakistan ke behtareen interest mae kya hai, us se munsalik honi chahiay, bajaye iske ke kisko kis tarah gharak karna hai.

T of G: (You) see anger, they have to pursue their interests, and we (have to pursue) ours. If we tell them clearly, the way we did, then what is the anger for, are we. I repeatedly am saying that we have not done it as a hostile behavior towards Americans at all. Neither it is our intention, nor it should happen. We do not define our identity against any country, be it India, or America or any other country. Our identity should be positive; it should be related to what is in the best intersts of Pakistan instead our (thinking) how to demolish others.

The verbosity of the guest lets her hold the floor for longer duration as compared to the host, during the talkshow. She has the power to drag a topic under discussion as per her choice and desire.

3. Maxim of Relation in T2

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of maxim of relation, both on the part of host and guest is given in the table 6.

a. Maxim of Relation-Host in T2

As we can see from the table, the host does not flout or violate the maxim of relevance. He remains relevant and avoids making irrelevant and unwanted remarks or questions. He asks the guest to the point and tough questions, which are in complete relevance with each other. One question leads to the next. The interview session is quite systematic and orderly.

b. Maxim of Relation-Guest in T2

The guest flouts the maxim of relevance twice, whereas he violates it thrice.

Flouting the Maxim of Relevance by the Guest in T2

During the question answer session, when the host asks the guest that whether she is a successful foreign minister or not, she gives an irrelevant remark. Instead of giving a simple answer, the guest disobeys the relevance maxim. She flouts it and implies that due to shortage of resources, the Pakistani nation is suffering a lot.

H: To aap kya samajhti hain ke aap kamyab foreign minister sabit hoen ya nakaam minister sabit hoen?

T of H: So what do you think you are a successful minister or an unsuccessful one?

G: Nahi main keh rahi hun ke jo resources hamay darkaar hain wo kam hain, or jo resources, sorry jo darkaar hain wo ziada hain, or jo available hain wo kam hain....

To of G: No I am saying that the resources that we need are less, or the resources, sorry the ones we need are more, or the ones available are less.

Violating the Maxim of Relevance by the Guest in T2

Similarly, the guest also violates the relevance maxim thrice. When the host inquires the guest about their achievements regarding Afghanistan issue, the guest deliberately makes an irrelevant remark in order to hide their failure in resolving Afghanistan issue.

H: Acha Afghanistan jistarah dard e sar tha, aaj se paanch saal pehly, aap loag jistarah chor ke ja rahay hain, us se kai guna ziada dard e sar hai. Yahan kya achievement rahi?

T of H: right, the way Afghanistan was a headache, 5 years before now, the way you people are leaving, it is much more painful than that. What is the achievement here?

G: Dekhen Afghanistan mae humain kya seek karna hai, pehly to hum yeh determine karlen, because Afghanistan dard e sar hai ya job hi aap isko kehna chahain, wo Afghanistan hai.

T of G: You see, in Afghanistan what do we have to seek, first we have to determine this because Afghanistan is a headache or whatever you may like to say, it is Afghanistan.

Through non-observance of this maxim, the guest utilizes her power by trying to lead the talkshow. She tries to change the focus of the topic under discussion by making irrelevant remarks, whenever her face is threatened or at risk. The host too does not deviate from the topic until and unless his point is proven,

4. Maxim of Manner in T2

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of maxim of manner, both on the part of host and guest is given in the table 6.

a. Maxim of Manner-Host in T2

The host does not flout or violate the maxim of manner during the entire conversation. His manner remains lucid and clear. He does not make ambiguous or vague statements. This makes it easy for the guest and the audience to grasp and understand the queries put forth by the host.

b. Maxim of Manner-Guest in T2

The guest does not flout the maxim of manner whereas he deliberately violates it thrice during the interview.

Violating the Maxim of Manner by the Guest in T2

The host asks the guest that which country was angry over the Iran Pakistan India gas pipeline project. The guest replies to the query asked by the host in an ambiguous and vague manner. Instead of giving a proper name of the country, she deliberately conceals the information and gives an ambiguous reply.

H: Acha us deal k kitny naraaz thay?

To of H: Right then how many (of them/you) were angry of that deal?

G: Dekhen mera nahi khayal koi bhi mulk dusray mulk ke sath naraz ho sakta hai, agar aap narazgi ka moka hi na den. Main humesha yeh kehti hun ke ek kharja policy ko sirf ek pressure lena chahiay. Wo pressure hona chahiay National interest ka. Ab aap abhi hum pe hai, Pakistanion pe hai ke hum National interest ko kistarah define karty hain.

T of G: I don't think if any country can be angry with any other country, if you do not give any reason to be angry. I always say that one foreign policy should take only one pressure. That pressure should be National interest. Now it depends on us how we define National interest.

Due to the violation of the manner maxim, the host keeps on asking the same question in different ways until his question is being answered.

4.3.4. Application of Conversational Maxims of Leech on *Talkshow 2-Jirga*

Table 7 is given below in order to give a quantification of the total number of Leech's maxims being flouted or violated, on the part of both host and guest, in the given interview.

4.3.4.1. Findings of Talkshow 2 with reference to Conversational Maxims of Leech (Table 7)

Leech's Maxims	Host		Guest	
	Flouting	Violating	Flouting	Violating
Tact	0	0	0	0
Generosity	1	0	0	0
Approbation	15	0	1	0
Modesty	0	0	3	0
Agreement	2	0	3	3
Sympathy	0	0	0	0

1. Tact Maxim in T2

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of tact maxim, both on the part of host and guest is given in the table 7.

a. Tact Maxim-Host in T2

As we can see from the table given above that the host does not flout or violate the tact maxim even once during the entire conversation.

b. Tact Maxim-Guest in T2

Similarly, the guest also neither flouts nor violates the tact maxim.

2. Generosity Maxim in T2

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of generosity maxim, both on the part of host and guest is given in the table 7.

a. Generosity Maxim-Host in T2

The host flouts the generosity maxim once whereas he does not violate it even one time during the entire conversation.

Flouting the Generosity Maxim by the Host in T2

There is only one instance where the host instead of minimizing benefit to self and maximizing cost to self, chooses to maximize benefit to self and maximize cost to other. One such instance is when the host asks the guest about the making of foreign policy. He asks the guest to tell him honestly about the fact that who and where, the foreign policy they used to follow, was formulated. Here the host is maximizing benefit for himself because in this way he will get the required information and knowledge whereas the guest will have to explain to him. Hence, this will maximize cost to the guest. The host is flouting the maxim here by making a sarcastic comment that since the host is no more in government now, so she must tell him the reality now.

The hidden meaning behind this statement is that previously the guest did not speak the truth, while she was a part of the government body, but now he urges her to speak with honesty and truthfulness.

H: Sarkari majburi nahi ha k abhi ap sach sach bata den ke yeh jo foreign policy ko aap chalti rahin puri, yeh kahan banti thi?

T of H: It is not governmental constraint, now you tell truthfully that the foreign policy that you have been running, where is it made?

b. Generosity Maxim-Guest in T2

The guest is not liable of flouting or violating the generosity maxim during the conversation.

3. Approbation Maxim in T2

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of approbation maxim, both on the part of host and guest is given in table 7.

a. Approbation Maxim-Host in T2

The host flouts the approbation maxim fifteen times whereas he does not violate it.

Flouting the Approbation Maxim by the Host in T2

There are several instances when the host flouts the maxim of approbation. One such instance is when the host criticizes the guest and their tenure in government to be ineffective in developing cordial relationships with Indian government. The host maximizes disapproval and dispraise of the guest. This really causes disharmony between the host and the guest and the conversation revolves around the same topic fro quite some time.

H: Jab aap log aye to India kesath phadda tha balky phir bhi Musharraf sahab ked or mae to aana jana hota tha, kuch process chal raha tha, aap logon ked or mae asay hi raha. India kesath phadda raha, koi behtari nahi ai.

T of H: When you people came (to power) there was a rivalry with India, infact, there was some exchange in Mr. Musharraf's era, there was some progress. In your era, the rivalry with India continued, no progress was made.

.....

H: Or riwaiti bhi raha.

T of H: And also traditional.

.....

H: Aap ke puray dor mae aap unko Pakistan aanay mae aamada nahi kar sakay.

T of H: In your entire tenure, you could not convince them to come to Pakistan.

b. Approbation Maxim-Guest in T2

The guest flouts the approbation maxim once whereas he does not violate it.

Flouting the Approbation Maxim by the Guest in T2

The only instance when the guest flouts the approbation maxim is when the host makes a sarcasm and says that why is the government taking credit for the Iran Pakistan India gas pipeline project, when as per the guest's claims, neither America nor Saudia Arabia had any

objections to it. In reply to this, the guest makes a sarcastic comment and flouts the approbation maxim. Instead of minimizing dispraise of other, she tends to maximize the dispraise of the host.

G: ...Hum to sirf keh rahy hain ke hum ne wo kiya jo National interest mae kiya. Iska aap log hi shor or vaavela macha rahy hain.

T of G: Whatever we did, (we) did in National interest. It's credit, we don't say. We are only saying that we did what was in National interst. It is only you people who are making fuss about it.

4. Modesty Maxim in T2

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of modesty maxim, both on the part of host and guest is given in the table 7.

a. Modesty Maxim-Host in T2

The host does not flout or violate the maxim of modesty once during the entire talkshow.

b. Modesty Maxim-Guest in T2

The guest flouts the modesty maxim thrice whereas he does not violate it.

Flouting the Modesty Maxim by the Guest in T2

There is an instance where the guest flouts the maxim of modesty. She commits social transgression of boasting and indulges in self-praise. She implies from her statement that her tenure was quite successful. The host does not believe in all this and keeps on criticizing the guest. This leads to a coarse and tough question answer session.

G: Mujhe buhat satisfaction hai ek humari iktidaar mae, Peoples Party ki government mae kharja policy ka rukh India or Afghanistan kitaraf buhat focus kesath raha...

T of G: I am satisfied that in our sovereignty, in People's Party government, the attention of foreign policy was focused towards India and Afghanistan.

.....

G: Dekhen Saleem, main buhat khush hun I represented my country well. I represented the culture of Pakistan well.

T of G: Look Mr Saleem, I am very happy that I represented my country well. I represented the culture of Pakistan well.

5. Agreement Maxim in T2

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of agreement maxim, both on the part of host and guest is given in the table 7.

a. Agreement Maxim-Host in T2

The host flouts the agreement maxim two times whereas he does not violate it.

Flouting the Agreement Maxim by the Host in T2

There is an instance where the guest boasts about their success regarding their relationship with Indian government. The host flouts the agreement maxim and shows his disagreement towards the guest. He sarcastically implies that the bone of contention between both the countries still remains unresolved. Hence, instead of agreeing with the guest he maximizes possibilities of

disagreement between both. This really agitates the guest and she keeps on giving arguments in favour of her successful tenure.

H: Nahi lekin yeh to unka demand tha. Jo humary demand thay Kashmir, Siachin, Sir Creek, uspy aap logon ne kia kiya?

T of H: No but this was their demand. What was our demand, Kashmir, Siachin, Sir Creek, you people did not do (anything) about that.

b. Agreement Maxim-Guest in T2

The guest flouts the agreement maxim thrice and it also violates it three times during the conversation.

Flouting the Agreement Maxim by the Guest in T2

The instance where the guest maximizes the disagreement between herself and the host is when the host criticizes the guest that the foreign policy of Pakistan is based on the fear of India. The guest completely disagrees with it and nullifies the claims made by the host.

G: Aaj nahi hai. Aaj nahi hai.

T of G: No it was not today, it was not today.

The guest flouts the agreement maxim and implies that the claims of the host are entirely wrong. The host keeps on presenting his own notion of reality, despite the disagreement shown by the guest.

Violating the Agreement Maxim by the Guest in T2

The guest deliberately violates the maxim of agreement thrice. She chooses to minimize agreement and maximize disagreement between herself and the host. One such instance is when the host criticizes her that during their tenure the focus and principles of the foreign policy of Pakistan towards India remained typical. The guest shows her disagreement and violates the maxim of agreement, in order to deceive the audience into believing that their tenure was very successful. The host too is adamant upon proving her wrong, despite her severe disagreement. Due to this, the conversation sticks to the same topic for quite long.

G: Nahi bilkul gair gair rivaiti raha.

T of G: Not at all, (it) remained extremely untraditional.

6. Sympathy Maxim in T2

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of sympathy maxim, both on the part of host and guest is given in the table 7.

a. Sympathy Maxim-Host in T2

The host does not flout or violate the sympathy maxim once.

b. Sympathy Maxim-Guest in T2

Similarly, the guest also does not attempt to maximize antipathy between herself and the host.

Conclusion of the Findings with reference to Conversational Maxims of Grice and Leech in *Talkshow 2-Jirga*

The researcher has given quantification of all the instances of flouts and violations of the conversational maxims proposed by Grice and Leech. The researcher has also analysed the impact of these flouts and violations upon the talkshows.

Gricean Maxims

After looking at table 6, we can say that the host does not flout or violate any of the conversational maxims proposed by Grice. He obeys the maxim of quality, quantity, relevance and manner throughout the interview. He remains truthful and honest and bombards the guest with loaded questions. His manner is extremely clear and lucid. He does not go into verbose details rather gives as much information as is required.

The guest only flouts the quantity and relevance maxim. She flouts the quantity maxim eight times and the relevance maxim twice. There are several instances where the guest goes into too much detail, and gives more than the required information. Hence, he holds the floor for long and exercises his power over the host. He sticks to the same topic for as long as he wishes. The talkshow does not move smoothly from one question to the next, and hence, this slows down the interview session. There are two instances of guest flouting the relevance maxim and making irrelevant remarks, whenever the host threatens the face of the guest. The guest does not flout the quality or manner maxim.

The guest violates the quality maxim five times, whereas she violates both the relevance and manner maxim thrice. She does not violate the maxim of quantity. She deliberately lies and conceals the information in several instances, whenever her face or her party's face is at stake.

Hence, in order to save her public image, she resorts to violation of the quality maxim. This really aggravates the host. He is also adamant upon unveiling the reality and truth. Hence, he keeps on asking her the same questions repeatedly, by slightly moulding the questions. In this manner, the host exercises his power and chooses to stick on the same topic until and unless his queries are being answered to correctly. When the guest flouts the maxim of relevance, the host still sticks to the same topic and is not distracted. There are instances when the guest utters statements in an ambiguous and vague manner and it becomes quite difficult to interpret the actual meaning behind her comments. This leads to confusion between the host and the guest.

Overall the flouts and violations of the maxims creates disharmony and the conversation is impeded to the same question or topic in the case of flouts and violations of the conversational maxims of Grice.

Leech's Maxims

As we can see from table 7, the host flouts the generosity maxim once, approbation maxim fifteen times and agreement maxim twice. He does not flout tact, modesty or sympathy maxim. There are several instances when the host maximizes dispraise and disapproval between himself and the guest, instead of minimizing dispraise. He says unpleasant things to the guest and offends him. This really arouses disharmony between the two and affects the conversation negatively. The host also shows disagreement with the guest twice, when the guest is making false claims. The guest and the host both are adamant upon bringing home their point of view. However, the host does not violate any of the maxims proposed by Leech.

In the same manner, the guest flouts the approbation maxim once and both the modesty and agreement maxim thrice, whereas he does not flout rest of the Leech's maxims. There are three

instances where the guest indulges in self-praise and boastfulness. This really instigates the host and he tries to show disapproval of the guest. There are three instances where the guest shows her disagreement. She makes sarcastic comments and leaves it upon us to infer the covert meaning lying behind her utterances.

The guest violates the agreement maxim thrice, whereas she does not violate rest of the Leech's conversational maxims. There are three instances during the talkshow where the guest deliberately disagrees with the statements of the host, in order to conceal or hide the truth. Whenever the host bombards her with loaded and crisp questions, the guest, in order to save her face, maximizes disagreement between herself and the host instead of maximizing agreement between both. This really has a negative impact upon the interview. Both try to prove the other wrong and hence, try to exercise power over the other, and nobody is ready to surrender. Hence, the topic revolves around the same topic for some time, whenever the Leech's maxims are flouted or violated.

According to the findings drawn from this talkshow, it can be concluded that the guest flouts and violates more maxims as compared to the host. This really agitates the host and hence, he shows his disapproval of the guest several times. This creates an aura of disharmony during the talkshow and affects the question answer session negatively. The flouts and violations also lend the guest with more power to drive the interview in the direction as per her will.

4.3.5. Application of Politeness Strategies of Brown and Levinson on *Talkshow 2-Jirga*

The table given below gives us the number of instances of the politeness strategies applied by both the female host and the guest in the talkshow Jirga.

4.3.5.1. Findings of Talkshow 2 with reference to Politeness Strategies of Brown and Levinson (Table 8)

Brown and Levinson's politeness strategies	Host	Guest	Total
Bald on-record	0	0	0
Positive politeness	5	3	8
Negative politeness	2	2	4
Off-record	3	2	5

1. Bald On-record Politeness Strategies in T2

Both the host and the guest do not employ this strategy even once during the entire conversation.

2. Positive Politeness Strategies in T2

The host employs this strategy five times whereas the guest utilizes it thrice during the interview.

a. Positive Politeness Strategies-Host in T2

In the very beginning of the interview, the host thanks the guest for coming to his show. Hence, he utilizes positive politeness strategy and addresses the positive face wants of the hearer.

H: Buhat shukria...

T of H: Many thanks...

In another instance, the host again praises the guest and makes her feel good about herself and her interests.

H: Aap khud ek khatoon vazeer e kharja thi, Pakistan ki pehli. Aalmi satah par bhi aapko kuch aizazat mily.

T of H: You, urself, was the first female foreign minister of Pakistan. You have also received some titles (honours) on international level.

This leads to a smooth and friendly conversation.

b. Positive Politeness Strategies-Guest in T2

There is an instance where the guest also gives complimentary statements for the host and appreciates him and his field.

G:Main aap logon ko bhi credit deti hun, media ko bhi...

T of G:I give credit to you (people), to media too...

3. Negative Politeness Strategies in T2

The host and the guest both employ this strategy twice during the conversation.

a. Negative Politeness Strategies-Host in T2

In the very beginning of the interview, the host very politely asks the guest for guidance regarding a certain topic. He requests her, thus minimizing imposition and threat to the negative face wants of the guest.

H:Ye jo aap humain educate kar sakti hain ke apky jamhuri dor ki kharja policy kin hawalon se Pervaiz Musharraf ki kharja policy se mukhtalif thi?

T of H: Now you can educate us about how your foreign policy was different from Pervaiz Musharraf's foreign policy.

b. Negative Politeness Strategies-Guest in T2

In the instance given below the guest uses hedge “I think”, thus minimizing imposition.

G:I think it is wrong perception, completely wrong perception.

T of G: I think it is a wrong perception, a completely wrong perception.

4. Off-record Politeness Strategies in T2

The host uses this strategy thrice, whereas the guest employs it twice in his conversation.

a. Off-record Politeness Strategies-Host in T2

In one place during the talkshow, the host ironically asks the guest that is Pakistan considered a respectable nation in the world or not. He actually indirectly wants to state that due to the plight of terrorism, people around the globe no longer think highly of this nation. Saying it indirectly does not infuriate or enrage the guest and the conversation goes smoothly.

H: Puri dunya mae izzat hai aaj kal?

T of H: (You are) respected throughout the world nowadays?

b. Off-record Politeness Strategies-Guest in T2

There is an instance during the interview where the guest sarcastically asks the host that are Taliban the saviours of Pakistan. In reality, she is indirectly saying that Taliban are the enemies of Pakistan. Saying it indirectly does not cause offense.

G: Nahi, Taliban ne Pakistan ka bachaya kiya tha?

T of G: No, what do Taliban have spared in Pakistan?

4.3.6. Application of Impoliteness Strategies of Culpeper on *Talkshow 2-Jirga*

The table below gives the total number of instances when the impoliteness strategies proposed by Culpeper are employed in the interview, both by the host and the guest.

4.3.6.1. Findings of Talkshow 2 with reference to Impoliteness Strategies of Culpeper (Table 9)

Culpeper's Impoliteness Strategies	Host	Guest	Total
Bald on-record impoliteness	0	0	0
Positive impoliteness	4	8	12
Negative impoliteness	14	0	14
Sarcasm/ mock politeness	0	0	0

5. Bald On-record Impoliteness Strategies in T2

The host and the guest both do not use this strategy even once during the entire conversation.

2. Positive Impoliteness Strategies in T2

The host employs the positive politeness strategies four times during the interview whereas the guest employs it eight times.

a. Positive Impoliteness Strategies-Host in T2

The host shows disagreement with the guest and opposes her claims. He does not believe in the fact that the establishment was on government's side during PPP tenure. Hence, he says that openly, making the guest feel uncomfortable by threatening her face.

H: Kesay sath tha jab shuru mae aap ke Prime minister ne ailaan kiya ke DG ISI udhar jaengy, unho ne kaha nahi jaty.

T of G: How was it with (you/them)? When your Prime Minister declared in the start that DG ISI will go there, they said, (they) will not go.

Due to the employment of this strategy, the host exercises his power over the guest. The guest continuously tries to nullify the host's statements and prove her views correct.

b. Positive Impoliteness Strategies-Guest in T2

There are instances where the guest seeks disagreement with the host and gives contradictory remarks regarding the foreign policy formulated in the tenure of PPP government.

G: Nahi, bilkul gair gair rivaiti raha.

T of G: No, quite beyond, remained beyond tradition.

.....

G: Saleem sahab main to aap dekhen, main to is mind sae hi disagree karti hun. Yeh jo aap ne mindset mujhe bataya hai na k ye humari demand hai, yeh unki demand hai.

T of G: Mr. Saleem, I, u see, I disagree with the very mindset, the mindset you told me about....

The use of this strategy lays great emphasis on the conversation. The conversation sticks to the same topic and both the host and the guest are adamant upon proving their point of views to be correct. This hampers the smooth progress of the interview from one question to the next.

3. Negative Impoliteness Strategies in T2

The host employs this strategy fourteen times whereas the guest does not use it only once during the entire talkshow.

a. Negative Impoliteness Strategies-Host in T2

There are several instances during the talkshow, where the host employs the negative impoliteness strategies. The host scorns and ridicules the foreign policy of the PPP government, towards India, in the instances given below.

H: Ap logon k dor me asay hi raha. India k sath phadda raha. Koi behtari nahi ai.

T of H: It stayed like that in your era. Hostility with India persisted. No improvement was made.

.....

H: Or riwayat bhi raha.

T of H:And also remained traditional.

H: ... Aap ke puray dor mae aap unko Pakistan aanay mae aamada nahi kar sakay.

T of H:During your entire tenure you could not convince them to come to Pakistan.

Such commentary by the host really infuriates the guest and she goes into details of their successful tenure. She does not accept and agree to the claims made by the host and continuously disagrees with him. The host too clings to the same point.

4. Sarcasm/mock Politeness in T2

The host and the guest both refrain from employing this strategy in their conversation during the interview.

Conclusion of the Findings with reference to Politeness and Impoliteness Strategies in *Talkshow 2-Jirga*

This research deals with both the quantitative and qualitative analysis of the politeness and impoliteness strategies used by the host and the guest in the interview.

Brown and Levinson's Politeness Strategies

Looking at the table 8, we can see that the host and the guest both employ the politeness strategies proposed by the renowned linguists Brown and Levinson. The host utilizes positive politeness strategy five times, negative politeness strategy twice and off record strategy thrice. He does not employ the bald on-record strategy. The host tries to recognize the positive face wants of the guest and uses indirect manner at times, while cross-questioning the guest. On the other hand, the guest utilizes positive politeness strategy thrice, negative politeness strategy twice and off record strategy twice, during the interview. She does not employ bald on-record strategy even once during the entire talkshow. Similarly, she also tries to avoid posing a threat to the negative and positive face wants of the guest. In such instances, the conversation really goes smooth and friendly.

The host employs the politeness strategies ten times, whereas the guest employs them seven times. Hence, the host employs the politeness strategies more as compared to the guest. During the talkshow, positive politeness strategy is employed eight times, negative politeness strategy

four times and off record strategy five times. We can infer from the results that the positive politeness strategy is employed the most during the interview.

Culpeper's Impoliteness Strategies

Looking at table 9, we can say that, the host does not employ the bald on-record impoliteness and sarcasm/mock politeness strategies even once during the entire talkshow. He employs the positive impoliteness strategies four times and negative impoliteness strategies fourteen times. Similarly, the guest does not employ the bald on-record impoliteness, negative impoliteness and sarcasm or mock politeness strategies during the interview session, whereas she does utilize the positive impoliteness strategies eight times. This shows that the guest only attacks the positive face wants of the host in some instances, whereas the host continuously bombards the guest with tough, tricky and loaded questions that threatens the positive and mostly negative face wants of the guest. There are many instances where the host associates the guest with some negative aspect or condescend and scorn the guest and her tenure in government.

The host uses eighteen impoliteness strategies whereas the guest utilizes only eight impoliteness strategies. The host makes more attempts to threaten and attack the face of the guest. Secondly, the positive impoliteness strategy is employed twelve times and negative impoliteness strategy fourteen times.

After looking at table 8 and table 9, we can clearly see that the use of impoliteness strategies is much more than the politeness strategies during the current talkshow. The politeness strategies are employed seventeen times whereas the impoliteness strategies are used twenty six times.

The host criticizes and attacks the face of the guest more often. He remains more powerful and tries to lead the show as per his requirements and wishes. He is adamant upon bringing home the

truth and reality. In order to do so, he resorts to impoliteness strategies and face threatening acts. These accts really creates disharmony in the talkshow. The guest tries to save her face and does not let the host tarnish or mar her image by adopting different means but the host keeps on attacking the guest with loaded queries. Due to this, the conversation remains tense and unfriendly and both stick to the same topic in order to prove oneself correct and the opposing one wrong.

4.3.7. Application of Evasive Strategies of Bull and Mayer on *Talkshow 2-Jirga*

The table below shows the application of the evasive strategies by the guest

4.3.7.1. Findings of Talkshow 2 with reference to Evasive Strategies of Bull and Mayer (Table 10)

The Typology of Overt and Covert Evasion Strategies	
Overt Evasion Strategies	
AQJ	5
DTA	1
QTQ	2
SOI	0
TA	0
Total number of Overt evasions	8
Covert Evasion Strategies	
GIA	3
ITQ	2
MPP	0
Total number of Covert evasions	5
Combined Evasions (Overt + Covert)	13

Looking at table 10, we can see that the guest employs eight overt and five covert evasive strategies during the interview.

a. Overt Evasive Strategies in T2

“Attacking the question or the journalist”, “declining to answer” and “questioning the question”, are the overt evasive strategies utilized by the guest.

1. Attacking the question or the journalist

There are five instances of employment of this evasive strategy by the guest during the interview. There is an instance where the host inquires the guest about the impact and influence of US on foreign policy of Pakistan. The host criticizes the host, out rightly rejects his point of view and calls it presumptive.

G: Acha pehlay to main America k asar ko completely, absolutely reject karti hun. Humari kharja policy is hukumat mein America ke asar ya America ke dabao mei rahi hai, isko main at the very outset absolutely reject karti hun.

T of G: T of G: First of all, I reject American influence completely, I absolutely reject that. Our foreign policy has been under the impact or pressure of American, I absolutely reject that at the very outset.

The guest, in order to save her party’s face, had to out rightly deny from any such pressure from US. Otherwise, it will mar the sovereignty of the Pakistani nation. The guest in order to save her face and defend her party’s position had to resort to this overt evasive strategy.

2. Declining to answer

There is only one such instance where the guest declines to give an appropriate answer to the question asked by the host. The host says that the establishment is in opposition with the democratic government. The guest shows her unwillingness to answer the query, claiming that she is not in the position to give information. When she sees that her party's face is at stake, she tries to evade the question overtly. She cannot afford to indulge in a controversial statement.

G: Nahi ji, wo to I don'd know. Us may dekhien humesha andar ki baat us waqt pata hoti hai jab aap part of the process hotay hain. Us waqt main part of the system nahi thi. In the sense ke main foreign minister nahi thi. Isliye mujhe nahi pata kya huwa.

T of G: No, I don't know that. In that, you see, you are always aware of the inner talk, when you are a part of the process. At that time, I was not a part of the system. In the sense that I was not a foreign minister. That's why I do not know what happened.

3. Questioning the question

There are two places where the guest in order to evade the question, asks the host another question in return. There is an instance where the host inquires the guest about the role of Pakistani government in war against Talibaan. The host regards Talibaan to be innocent. The guest sarcastically asks the host a question in response that whether the Talibaan are innocent.

G: Nahi Talibaan ne Pakistan ka bachaya kiya tha?

T of G: No, what do Taliban have saved in Pakistan?

b. Covert Evasive Strategies in T2

“Giving incomplete answers” and “ignoring the question” are the covert evasive strategies employed by the guest.

1. Giving incomplete answers

There are three instances during the talkshow where the guest covertly evades the tough and loaded questions asked by the host, by using the evasive strategy of giving incomplete answers. During the interview, when the host asks the guest about any sort of threat or resentment from US regarding Iran Pakistan India gas pipeline project, the guest gives an incomplete reply.

G: Nahi threat to buhat bari baat hoti hai. Threat ka to I think buhat bari baat hai. No I would say threat.

T of G: No, threat is a very big thing. Threat is I think a really big thing. No, I would say threat.

The guest does not reveal the entire scenario, clearly.

2. Ignoring the question

There are only two instances where the guest covertly evades the question. She feigns to answer the question by changing its focal topic. She does so in order to avoid any sort of controversial debate and hide her and her party's failures during their tenure in government. In the given instance, the host asks the guest that whether this government has been able to solve Kashmir issue, Siachin issue etc. The guest in order to minimize threat to her face changes the focus of the question and feigns giving an answer.

G: Main aapko batati hun na ke humne kya paa lia. Humne is jamhuri hakumat en yeh paa lia ke puri dunya aaj yeh kehti hai ke or ap yaqeen manen mujhse jab ambassadors milny aaty thay mujh se European foreign ministers bhi milty thay, wo kehty thay aaj Pakistan mae farq vazih hai.

T og G: I am going to tell you what we have got. We had achieved this that now the whole world says and belive me when the ambassadors used to come to meet me, when the European foreign ministers used to meet, they used to say, the difference in Pakistan is clearly visible now, that Pakistan is a responsible nation now. Pakistan is emerging....

Conclusion of the Findings with reference to Evasive Strategies of Bull and Mayer in Talkshow 2-Jirga

The total number of instances where the guest evades the questions asked by the host are thirteen. He uses eight overt evasive strategies whereas five covert evasive strategies. A few of the overt evasive strategies she employs are “attacking the question or the journalist”, “declining to answer” and “question the question”, whereas the covert evasive strategies used are “giving incomplete answers” and “ ignoring the question”. Out of them, the most employed strategy is “attacking the question or the journalist”. There are several instances where the guest attacks and criticizes the question of the journalist. Whenever her face and image is at stake, she resorts to using these evasive strategies to avoid the tough questions posed by the host. Being a representative of her party, she also had to save her party’s image. Mostly she overtly evades the questions without answering them. Through these strategies she can exercise her power over the host by leading the interview as per her wish and requirements.

4.4. Conclusion of Talkshows with Male Hosts

In *Talkshow 1-To the Point*, the male host flouts the conversational maxims of both Grice and Leech twenty nine times and whereas he does not violate them even once during the entire talkshow. The male guest on the other hand, flouts them fifty five times whereas he violates them forty four times. This shows that the guest exceeds the host in non-observance of the maxims. The conversation is affected negatively due to this. This gives rise to miscommunication and an aura of disharmony and concord. In *Talkshow 2-Jirga*, the male host resorts to flouting the conversational maxims proposed by Grice and Leech eighteen times whereas he does not violate any of them. The female guest flouts them seventeen times and violates them fourteen times. This shows that the guest tends to non-observance of the maxims more often as compared to the host.

In *Talkshow 1-To the Point* the male host employs the politeness strategies twenty times and the impoliteness strategies fifty five times. The male guest utilizes the politeness strategies eighteen times whereas impoliteness strategies eight times. This reveals to us that the host employs both the politeness and the impoliteness strategies more often as compared to the guest in the selected talkshow. Out of these the host prefers to attack the face of the guest more as compared to saving the face. He uses more impoliteness strategies than the politeness strategies. In *Talkshow 2-Jirga*, there are ten instances where the host employs the politeness strategies and eighteen instances where he resorts to using the impoliteness strategies. The female guest uses politeness strategies seven times and impoliteness strategies eight times during the talkshow. The host resorts to more usage of both the politeness and impoliteness strategies during the conversation with the guest. He makes fewer attempts to recognize the face wants of the guest as compared to attacking her face wants.

In *Talkshow 1-To the Point*, the male guest uses the overt evasive strategies eighteen times whereas he uses the covert evasive strategies sixteen times. This means that he uses evasive strategies thirty four times. In *Talkshow 2-Jirga*, the female guest make overt evasions eight times and covert evasions five times, making a total of thirteen evasive strategies.

Chapter 5

Presentation and Analysis of Data: Talkshows with Female Hosts

5.1. Introduction

This chapter deals with the presentation and analysis of the talkshows conducted by the female hosts. First, the researcher analyses the talkshow, ‘8pm with Fareeha Idrees’. Then the researcher analyses the second talkshow, “Awam ke Saamne”. Both the talkshows are analysed according to the proposed methodology.

First of all the flouting and violating of the conversational maxims proposed by Grice (1987) and Leech (1983) are quantified and their impact upon the conversation is also seen. Then the researcher analyses that whether the host and the guest employs the politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson and the impoliteness strategies proposed by Culpeper (1995), in their conversation or not. At the end, the researcher tries to figure out that whether the host or the guest utilizes the evasive strategies proposed by Bull and Mayer (1993), during the interview session or not. The researcher analyses both the talkshows both quantitatively and qualitatively. The findings of the research are also calculated and conclusions drawn.

5.2. Presentation and Analysis of Talkshow 3- 8pm with Fareeha Idrees

The selected talkshow is anchored by a female host. The guest politician invited to the talkshow, is also a female. The given talkshow is analysed on the basis of the proposed methodology. A detailed quantitative and qualitative analysis is done and at the end conclusion is also drawn with reference to the findings of the research.

5.2.1. Introduction to the Talkshow 3- 8pm with Fareeha Idrees

The talkshow “8pm with Fareeha Idrees” is telecasted on the very renowned channel “Waqt News”. The famous anchor Fareeha Idrees anchors this talkshow. Mostly she deals with the issues related to current affairs of Pakistan. She has the ability to probe deeply into the issues pertaining to public and contributes her part to mould the opinion of the masses. The show airs from Monday to Friday. The duration of the talkshow is almost half an hour. The present show was aired on 6th June, 2013.

The in-hand talkshow is one to one, due to the delimitation of the research. The guest of the present talkshow is Fauzia Kasuri, a former member of PTI political party. She has recently left the party and is blaming the party for her decision. On the other hand, the party disowns all these blames; rather they hold her culpable of false claims. The host inquires the guest about this issue in detail, trying to figure out the reality that who is to be blamed.

5.2.2. Prologue of the Talkshow 3- 8pm with Fareeha Idrees

The prologue’s duration is three minutes. The host goes into historical details of the guest and her former political party. She highlights the importance and position of the guest, Fauzia Kasuri, in her former party. Then she refers to the changes that have taken place in PTI political party during the recent times, with many new faces joining PTI. She also refers to the sacrifices, which Fauzai Kasuri has made for this political party. Then she leaves us to ponder over the issue that what will happen now and what will be the decision of the party.

5.2.3. Application of Conversational Maxims of Grice on *Talkshow 3- 8pm with Fareeha Idrees*

The table given below gives us an account of all the instances where, either the host or the guest, flouts or violates the conversational maxims proposed by Grice.

5.2.3.1. Findings of Talkshow 3 with reference to Conversational Maxims of Grice (Table 11)

	Host		Guest	
	Flouting	Violating	Flouting	Violating
Quality	0	0	0	0
Quantity	2	0	8	0
Relevance	0	0	0	0
Manner	0	0	0	0

1. Maxim of Quality in T3⁹

The table 3 given above gives us the number of utterances, where the maxim of quality is either flouted or violated, both on the part of host and guest.

a. Maxim of Quality-Host in T3

The host does not flout or violate the maxim of quality even once, during the entire talkshow. She remains truthful and does not resort to lying or deception. She clearly states her opinions and point of view openly during the interview. She even supports her claims by showing interviews and clippings from the past interviews and documents. This renders authenticity and credibility to her stance.

⁹ T3 stands for *Talkshow 3- 8pm with Fareeha Idrees*

b. Maxim of Quality-Guest in T3

The guest also remains truthful and does not flout or violate the quality maxim even once. She observes the maxim of quality. This gives rise to a smooth and friendly conversation. The conversation runs smoothly from one question to the next.

2. Maxim of Quantity in T3

An overview of the number of flouts and violation of maxim of quantity, both on the part of host and guest is given in the table 11.

a. Maxim of Quantity-Host in T3

The host flouts the maxim of quantity twice, whereas she does not violate it even once during the interview.

Flouting the Maxim of Quantity by the Host in T3

There are only two instances where the host does not observe the quantity maxim. One such instance is when the host inquires the guest about the fact that whether she likes Sheeren Mazari, a member of PTI, or not. The host, instead of simply asking it, makes an elaborate commentary upon the topic. She flouts the quantity maxim and repeats the wordings and views of Fareeha regarding Sheeren Mazari. She do so in order to make a sarcastic comment.

H: Acha abhi aap ne khud kaha Sheereen Mazari sahiba ke upar hi mazeed baat kar lety hain. Imran Khan sahab ko tweet karni pari, Sheereen Mazari sahiba ke baray mae. Ek parhi likhi khatoon hain. Columbia sae doctorate ki hui hai unho ne. acha likhti hain. Loag unki izzat karty hain. Meray program mae ain to PML (N) waly bhi keh rahy thay ke hum aapko parhty hain. To phir aapko kyun nahi achi lagti Sheereen Mazari sahiba?

T of H: Right now you yourself said (that we can) talk more about Mrs. Sheeren Mazri. Imran Khan has to tweet about Mrs. Sheeren Mazari. She is an educated lady, she has done her doctorate from Columbia. She writes well. People respect her well. When she came to my program, the PML (N) also said that they read her (books etc.), then why do you not like Mrs. Sheereen Mazari?

Apart from the two instances, the host remains to the point and gives as much information as required.

b. Maxim of Quantity-Guest in T3

The guest also flouts the quantity maxim eight times during the talkshow whereas she does not violate it even once.

Flouting the Maxim of Quantity by the Guest in T3

As we can see from the table, there are several instances where the guest resorts to flouting of the quantity maxim. Due to non-observance of this maxim, the guest exercises her power over the host and holds the floor for quite long most of the times, during the interview. She thoroughly explains her point of views in detail. Due to flouting of the quantity maxim by the guest, the interview does not go smoothly from one question to the next. The power mostly lies with the guest then to stick on the same topic.

There is an instance where the host asks the guest that she claims that Imran Khan, himself has said that she is a founding member of the party and now he is reverting from his words in the press statement, the guest gives a verbose reply to that. Instead of being to the point, she gives

elaborate details of her point of views. She implies that she is innocent and the party has maltreated her.

G: Dekhen Fareeha, main ek baat kehna chahti hun. Fareeha har insan ko haq hai ke kisi agar siasi jamaat mae hai, or agar usky ikhtilaf hain, kisi bhi issues ke upar, to wo us se part kar sakta hai. Main Sheereen Mazari nahi hun, sectary information PTI ki. Unky baray mae sab janty hain. MashaAllah jis kisam ki unki zaban hai or jis kisam ka unka hosla hai, o rjo unka mizaj hai, us se sab vaqif hain. Na main Sheereen Mazari hun, na main us level pe stoop kar sakti hun. Main giran nahi chahti un cheezon ke andar. Main ne bilkul insaf ke peechay 18 saal ek jiddo jahad ki hai. Pakistan Tehreek e Insaaf mae wo insaaf nahi hai or main akeeli nahi hun. Pakistan Tehreek e Insaaf ke andar hazaron karkun hain. Main Allah ka shukar ada karti hun ke Allah ne mujhe itni himmat di ke main ne wo step uthaya. Ke main, un sab karkuno ki awaz ban ke, main wo cheezon ki nishandahi kar rahi hun. Main personal attacks kisi pe nahi kar rahi.

T of G: Listen Fareeha, I want to say something. Fareeha every man has a right that if he is in a political party and has differences (with the party), about any issues, he can part from that. I am not Sheereen Mazari, the information secretary of PTI. Everybody knows about her. MashaAllah the way her language is, the way her courage is, the way her demeanour is, everybody knows about that. I neither am Sheereen Mazari, nor can I stoop at her level. I do not want to fall into things. I have struggled for 18 years with complete justice. There is no justice in Pakistan Tehreek e Insaaf and I am not alone. There are thousands of activists in Pakistan Tehreek e Insaaf. I am thankful to Allah that He gave me this much courage that I took that step. I have become the voice of all those activists, I am pointing at those things. I am not doing any personal attacks on anybody.

3. Maxim of Relation in T3

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of maxim of relation, both on the part of host and guest is given in the table 11.

a. Maxim of Relation-Host in T3

The host remains relevant throughout the interview session and does not flout or violate the maxim of relevance.

b. Maxim of Relation-Guest in T3

The guest also remains relevant during the entire interview and does not flout or violate the relevance maxim even once. She does not make irrelevant remarks. This impacts the conversation positively and the interview goes smoothly without any divergence in the topic under discussion.

4. Maxim of Manner in T3

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of maxim of manner, both on the part of host and guest is given in the table 11.

a. Maxim of Manner-Host in T3

The host does not flout or violate the manner maxim as well. She remains crystal clear in her views and asks straightforward questions.

b. Maxim of Manner-Guest in T3

The guest too does not flout or violate the relevance maxim. She also adheres to the observance of this maxim and makes her stance quite clearly and lucidly. This does not make any sort of confusion and the host and the audience, both are able to interpret the correct meanings of the statements made.

5.2.4. Application of Conversational Maxims of Leech on *Talkshow 3- 8pm with Fareeha Idrees*

In order to indulge into a successful and smooth conversation, one must follow the conversational maxims proposed by Leech (1983). But people either flout or violate these maxims during their conversations with other people. Flouting and violating of the maxims leads to disharmony and unpleasantness.

Table 12 is given below in order to give a quantification of the total number of Leech's maxims being flouted or violated, on the part of both host and guest, in the given interview.

5.2.4.1. Findings of Talkshow 3 with reference to Conversational Maxims of Leech (Table 12)

Leech's Maxims	Host		Guest	
	Flouting	Violating	Flouting	Violating
Tact	1	0	0	0
Generosity	0	0	0	0
Approbation	13	0	0	0
Modesty	0	0	2	0
Agreement	1	0	1	0
Sympathy	0	0	0	0

1. Tact Maxim in T3

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of tact maxim, both on the part of host and guest is given in table 12.

a. Tact Maxim-Host in T3

The host does not flout or violate the tact maxim. Thus, she does not attempt to maximize cost to the guest.

b. Tact Maxim-Guest in T3

The guest flouts the tact maxim only once whereas she does not violates it.

Flouting the Tact Maxim by the Guest in T3

The only instance when the guest flouts the tact maxim is when the host accuses the guest of writing tweets against Sheereen Mazari. The guest gets infuriated and instead of asking the host politely, utters sternly that she must show those tweets.

G: Meri tweets dikhaen aap.

T of G: You have a look at my tweets.

She flouts the tact maxim and maximizes cost to the host by telling her to show those tweets, whereas she is maximizing herself the benefit because in that case she will be able to prove herself right. It can be inferred from her utterance that she has not written anything against Sheereen Mazari.

2. Generosity Maxim in T3

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of generosity maxim, both on the part of host and guest is given in the table 12.

a. Generosity Maxim-Host in T3

As we can see from table 12, the host does not flout or violate the maxim of generosity proposed by Leech.

b. Generosity Maxim-Guest in T3

The guest is also not liable of flouting or violating the generosity maxim.

3. Approbation Maxim in T3

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of approbation maxim, both on the part of host and guest is given in table 12.

a. Approbation Maxim-Host in T3

The host flouts the approbation maxim thirteen times whereas she does not violate it even once during the interview.

Flouting the Approbation Maxim by the Host in T3

There is an instance where the host accuses the guest of convincing other members of PTI political party to leave the party. She flouts the maxim of approbation and says something unpleasant to the guest. She sarcastically implies that the guest is conspiring against the PTI and trying to inculcate hatred in the hearts of other members, towards the party. This really

aggravates the guest. This creates disharmony between the two and the host clings to the same topic. The host exercises her power over the guest and criticizes her.

H: Un khawateen ko kya masla hai. It means aap apni grievance un tak transfer kar rahi hain.

T of H: What is the problem with that ladies. That means that you are transferring your grievances to them.

.....

H: Ilzaam yeh hai ke aap ne apny sath or khawateen ko milaya. Aap ne conspiracy karai. Aap ne logon ko behkaya ke party ko chorain.

T of H: The charge (levied against you) is that you have invited other women towards you. You have conspired. You have misled people to leave the party.

b. Approbation Maxim-Guest in T3

The guest does not flout or violate the approbation maxim and does not indulge in dispraising the host or uttering something unpleasant for her.

4. Modesty Maxim in T3

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of modesty maxim, both on the part of host and guest is given in the table 12.

a. Modesty Maxim-Host in T3

The host does not either flout or violate the modesty maxim and does not involve in self-praise or boasting.

b. Modesty Maxim-Guest in T3

The guest flouts the modesty maxim twice whereas she does not violate it.

Flouting the Modesty Maxim by the Guest in T3

There are two instances during the interview, where the guest boasts about herself and praises herself. She flouts the modesty maxim and implies to say that she was indeed the founding member of PTI political party. The host is adamant upon uncovering the reality that either the guest or her party is speaking the truth. Therefore, despite her boasting, the host inquires her about the same thing many times.

H: Aap founding member hain?

T of H: Are you a founding member?

G: Main founding member isliye hun, main ne ye kaghaz ka tukra nahi dekha tha kabhi ke kaun founding member hai.

T of G: I am a founding member because I never saw this piece of paper that who is a founding paper.

.....

G: Main pehli khatoon hun PTI ke andar. Main manifesto committee ke andar thi, main constitution committee mae thi, us waqt bhi koi aurtain nahi thi.

T of G: I am the first lady in PTI. I was in manifesto committee. I was in constitution committee.

5. Agreement Maxim in T3

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of agreement maxim, both on the part of host and guest is given in table 12.

a. Agreement Maxim-Host in T3

The host flouts the agreement maxim once whereas she does not violate it.

Flouting the Agreement Maxim by the Host in T3

There is an instance where the guest says that Sheereen Mazari, a member of PTI political party, tweeted against her. The host disagrees with the guest and says that Sheereen Mazari must have done so on the consent of Imran Khan sahab, the party leader. Hence the host flouts the maxim and sarcastically implies that the whole party itself was opposed to the guest. The guest gets angry over the host's disagreement with her.

H: Lekin Sheereen Mazari sahaba ne khud se to nahi kiya hoga. Zahir hai is mae Imran Khan sahab ki yaqeenan consent hogi.

T of H: But Mrs. Sheeren Mazari would not have done that by herself. Obviously, there will be Imaran Khan's consent in this.

b. Agreement Maxim-Guest in T3

The guest also flouts the maxim of agreement once and does not violate it.

Flouting the Agreement Maxim by the Guest in T3

The host accuses the guest of conspiring with other members of PTI and convincing them to leave the party. The guest disagrees to it. She sarcastically claims that she has not asked anybody else to leave the party. Here she flouts the maxim of agreement. Hence, instead of maximizing agreement, she chooses to maximize disagreement between herself and the host. The guest gets irritated due to repeated same questions. The host also delves into further details regarding the same topic due to the flouting of the agreement maxim by the guest.

G: Fareeha main ne kisi ko nahi kaha meray sath party choro.

T of G: Fareeha I have not asked anyone to leave the party with me.

6. Sympathy Maxim in T3

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of sympathy maxim, both on the part of host and guest is given in table 12.

a. Sympathy Maxim-Host in T3

The host does not flout or violate the maxim of sympathy. She does not try to maximize antipathy between herself and the guest.

b. Sympathy Maxim-Guest in T3

Similarly, the guest also chooses to avoid flouting or violating the sympathy maxim during the interview session.

**Conclusion of the Findings with reference to Conversational Maxims of Grice and Leech in
*Talkshow 3- 8pm with Fareeha Idrees***

The researcher has done the quantitative as well as qualitative analysis of the selected talkshow. The researcher has highlighted the instances and the impact of flouting and violating the conversational maxims proposed by Grice and Leech.

Gricean Maxims

It can be seen in table 11, that the host flouts the quantity maxim only twice, whereas he does not flout or violate rest of the conversational maxims proposed by Grice. There are only two instances, where the host uses verbose language and goes into elaborate details of the topic under discussion.

Similarly, the guest also only flouts the quantity maxim eight times, whereas she does not flout or violate the quality, relevance or manner maxim. The guest however flouts the quantity maxim more than the host does. She often resorts to verbosity and extensive details regarding the topic being discussed. In order to clarify her stance and save her face she gives elaborate details and explanation. This grants her with the power to keep the interview stick to the same query for long.

Leech's Maxims

Looking at table 12, we can infer that the host flouts the tact and agreement maxim once, whereas he flouts the agreement maxim thirteen times during the talkshow. There is only one instance where the host maximizes cost to the guest, instead of minimizing the cost. There is also only one instance in the talkshow, where the host shows disagreement with the views of the

guest and makes a sarcastic remark. There are several instances where the host maximizes dispraise of the host and minimizes approval or praise of the guest. This infuriates the guest. She gets really gets angry at the disapproval and her face is threatened. The guest retaliates back in order to clear her stance. Hence, she keeps on clarifying her stance, whereas the host nullifies the claims made by her. The host does not violate the Leech's maxims even once.

The guest flouts the maxim of modesty only twice and agreement maxim only once. He does not flout the rest of the Leech's maxims. Furthermore, the guest does not violate any of the maxims proposed by Leech during the conversation.

As per the findings of the research, it can be seen that the host flouts and violates the maxims more as compared to the guest. This suggests that the power mostly resides with the host and it is up to the host to drive the interview in her own direction.

5.2.5. Application of Politeness Strategies of Brown and Levinson on *Talkshow 3- 8pm with Fareeha Idrees*

The table given below gives us the number of instances of the politeness strategies applied by both the female host and the guest.

5.2.5.1. Findings of Talkshow 3 with reference to Politeness Strategies of Brown and Levinson (Table 13)

Brown and Levinson's politeness strategies	Host	Guest	Total
Bald on-record	0	4	4
Positive politeness	8	2	10
Negative politeness	0	0	0
Off-record	6	0	6

1. Bald On-record Politeness Strategies in T3

As we can see from table 13, the host does not employ this strategy even once, whereas the guest employs it four times.

a. Bald On-record Politeness Strategies-Guest in T3

There are four instances where the guest commands or advices the host and hence utilizes the bald on-record strategy. One such instance is where the guest commands the host to show her tweets, as a proof to her authenticity. In the given instances, very little face is at stake.

G: Meri tweets dkhaen aap.

T of G: You show my tweets.

In another instance, again the guest asks the host to write down the dates of her returning to Pakistan from a foreign fund raising tour.

G: Acha Fareeha aap yeh dates likhye.

T of G: Alright Fareeha you write these dates.

2. Positive Politeness Strategies in T3

The host utilizes this strategy eight times whereas the guest addresses the positive face wants of the host only twice during the interview.

a. Positive Politeness Strategies-Host in T3

In the very beginning the host gives a warm welcome to the guest and makes her feel good by saying that,

H:I am very thankful to you Fauzia for joining us on the show. Very walm welcome to you.

Similarly in another place during the interview, the host shows her consent with the guest and agrees with her, over an issue. This creates an aura of harmony and the guest feels good because the host avoids any sort of disagreement.

H: Wo ghalat kaha tha wesay.

T of H: That was wrongly said, by the way.

b. Positive Politeness Strategies-Guest in T3

Similarly, the guest also makes the host feel good by giving complimentary statements, revealing her graciousness towards the host.

G: Fareeha, buhat shukria, aap ne mujhe apny programme mae bulaya.

T of G: Fareeha, many thanks, you invited me to your programme.

3. Negative Politeness Strategies in T3

Neither the host nor the guest employs negative politeness strategy during the interview.

4. Off-record Politeness Strategies in T3

The host uses this strategy six times, whereas the guest does not utilize it even once during the entire interview.

a. Off-record Politeness Strategies-Host in T3

There is an instance where the host ironically inquires the guest about the protest made by certain other workers of PTI. She indirectly threatens the face of the guest by minimizing threat to her

face. She actually meant to say that the guest is transferring her grievances to rest of the party members.

H: Sabko Fauzia Kasuri ke liye insaf chahiay?

T of H: Everybody wants justice for Fauzia Kasuri?

Similarly, in another instance, the host sarcastically inquires the guest about her plans that either she or her fellow colleagues will join PML N or not.

H: To yeh sab aapky sath kisi or party mae to nahi chali jaengi?

T of H: Then she will not go to another party with you?

It has a huge impact on the guest. The guest tries to ignore and avoid the question so as to minimize the threat to the face.

5.2.6. Application of Impoliteness Strategies of Culpeper on *Talkshow 3- 8pm with Fareeha Idrees*

The table below shows the number of times when the Culpeper's impoliteness strategies are being used.

5.2.6.1. Findings of Talkshow 3 with reference to Impoliteness Strategies of Culpeper (Table 14)

Culpeper's Impoliteness Strategies	Host	Guest	Total
Bald on-record impoliteness	1	0	1
Positive impoliteness	8	5	13
Negative impoliteness	10	0	10
Sarcasm/ mock politeness	0	1	1

1. Bald On-record Impoliteness Strategies in T3

The host employs this strategy only once during the interview, whereas the guest does not at all utilize it.

a. Bald On-record Impoliteness Strategies-Host in T3

The only instance where the host employs this strategy is when she directly requests the guest to forget and forgive the grievances and re-join the PTI party, but she is adamant upon her decision. The host poses threat to the guest's face. Due to utilization of this strategy, the guest becomes enraged. She is not ready to forgive anyone and sticks to her stance.

H: To phir maan, ghaltian maaf kar deni chahiay.

T of H: Then agree (with it), mistakes should be forgiven.

2. Positive Impoliteness Strategies in T3

The host employs the positive politeness strategies eight times during the interview whereas the guest employs it only five times.

a. Positive Impoliteness Strategies-Host in T3

There is an instance where the guest shows her anger towards the fact that Sheeren Mazari, a PTI party member, tweeted against her. The host seeks disagreement with the guest and makes her uncomfortable by opposing her claims and saying in contradiction to her. This infuriates the guest and enrages her.

H: Lekin Sheereen Mazari sahaba ne khud se to nahi kiya hoga. Zahir hai is mae Imran Khan sahab ki yaqeenan consent hogi.

T of H: But Mrs. Sheeren Mazari would not have done that by herself. Obviously, there will be Imaran Khan's consent in this.

In another instance, the host again snubs the guest, disagrees with the claims of the guest, and tells her that no doubt, PTI members accept your renowned position in the party, but they do not agree with your status as a founding member of the party. The guest disagrees to this and keeps on nullifying such comments.

H: Woto yeh bhi maantay hain lekin founding member wo keh rahy hain aap ghalat kehti hain.

T of H: They also accept this but they are saying the founding member, you are wrong. Do you still have this standpoint?

b. Positive Impoliteness Strategies-Guest in T3

The guest also employs the positive politeness strategy five times during the interview. On such instance is when the host criticizes the guest for leaving the party and protesting against it. The guest gets infuriated and snubs the host at once. She shows complete disagreement with the guest and shows her anger. She employs positive politeness strategy here.

G: What. No one. Hum kya kya hain. Hum kya fascist organization hain? Kya koi PTI se resign nahi kar sakta? Kyun nahi kar sakta. Why can I not leave jab main dekh rahi hun ke ziadti ho rahi hai.

T of G: Discipline, what? No one. What are we? Are we fascist organization? Can nobody resign from PTI? Why not? Why can I not leave when I am seeing that maltreatment is being done?

3. Negative Impoliteness Strategies in T3

The host employs this strategy ten times whereas the guest does not employ it at all.

a. Negative Impoliteness Strategies-Host in T3

The host condescends and scorns the guest by blaming her that she is making other women fight for her rights and protest against PTI political party. This really aggravates the guest, she contradicts the host, and the conversation keeps on bragging about the same topic. Both the host and the guest are adamant upon proving their point.

H: Un khawateen ko kya masla hai. It means aap apni grievance un tak transfer kar rahi hain.

T of H: What is the matter with thos ladies. It means that you are transferring your grievances to them.

There is another instance where the host belittles the guest by associating her with a negative aspect. She exercises her power over the guest and criticizes her.

H: Khan sahab yeh sochen ke is waqt, ya unki jagah koi bhi how o sochengy ke FK Mir Jaffar ka kirdar ada kar rahi hai.

T of H: Mr. Khan will think so or anyone who will be in his position, he will think that Fauzia Kausri is playing the role of Mir Jaffar.

4. Sarcasm/mock Politeness in T3

The host does not feign politeness even once whereas the guest employs sarcasm or mock politeness at one place during the interview.

a. Sarcasm/mock Politeness-Guest in T3

The only instance where the guest feigns politeness is when she asks for forgiveness regarding her claim that she is one of the founding members of PTI. Actually, she is being sarcastic and her sorry is a mocking one. She wants to say that she is one of the founding members.

G: Chalen agar founding member kaghaz par nahi hun to main bari mazrat chahti hun ke main ne yeh kaha.

T of G: Alright if I am not a founding member on the paper then I apologize that I said that.

Conclusion of the Findings with reference to Politeness and Impoliteness Strategies in Talkshow 3- 8pm with Fareeha Idrees

This research deals with the employment of the politeness and impoliteness strategies by the host and the guest in the selected talkshow.

Brown and Levinson's Politeness Strategies

We can see in table 13 that the host utilizes the positive politeness strategy eight times and off record strategy six times. She does not employ the bald on record and negative politeness strategy. The guest employs the bald on record strategy four times and positive politeness strategy twice, whereas she does not utilize the negative politeness and off record strategies.

The host makes indirect utterances in few instances in order to avoid being impolite and tries to make the guest feel good about her by recognizing that the guest does possess a face and yearns for approval and appreciation. On the other hand, the guest makes little attempt to minimize threat to the host's face by using bald on record utterances.

The host uses the politeness strategies fourteen times and the guest employs them six times. The host uses more politeness strategies as compared to the guest, in order to avoid any offense made to the guest. This creates a positive aura in the interview and the host and the guest both indulges in a harmonious conversation. The question answer session moves smoothly without any hindrance. Overall, the bald on-record strategy is employed four times, positive politeness ten times and off record strategy six times during the talkshow. Hence, positive politeness strategy is used in abundance.

Culpeper's Impoliteness Strategies

The host employs the bald on-record strategy once, positive impoliteness strategies eight times and negative impoliteness strategies ten times. She does not employ the sarcasm or mock politeness strategy. The guest utilizes the positive impoliteness strategies five times and sarcasm or mock politeness strategy only once. She does not employ the bald on record or negative impoliteness strategies even once during the entire conversation. Hence, there are nineteen instances where the host employs the impoliteness strategies whereas, the guest utilizes only six times. This shows that there are many instances in the talkshow, where the host attacks and threatens the positive and negative face wants of the guest. She scorns and criticizes the guest several times. She also shows disagreement with the views of the guest openly and makes her uncomfortable. This creates uneasiness in the communication and the guest is infuriated at times when the face-threatening act is severe. The guest continuously tries to prove her stance, where as the host keeps on negating her many times during the interview. However, there are a few instances where the guest also snubs and disagrees with the host and shows her disapproval to the claims made by the host. Hence, she threatens the positive face of the host. But the power

mostly lies with the host and she tries to lead and dominate the interview by attacking the face of the guest, whereas the guest seems vulnerable in front of the host.

Overall, the bald on-record strategy and the sarcasm or mock politeness strategies are employed once whereas the positive impoliteness strategies are used thirteen times and negative impoliteness strategies ten times. This means that during the talkshow, the positive impoliteness strategies are used the most.

Looking at table 13 and 14, we can see that the host and the guest, both uses the politeness and impoliteness strategies in their conversation with each other. The politeness strategies employed by both the host and the guest are twenty in number, whereas the impoliteness strategies are twenty-five in number. Hence, the host resorts to more face attacks rather than face-savings.

5.2.7. Application of Evasive Strategies of Bull and Mayer on *Talkshow 3- 8pm with Fareeha Idrees*

The table below shows the utilization of evasive strategies by the politicians.

5.2.7.1. Findings of Talkshow 3 with reference to Evasive Strategies of Bull and Mayer (Table 15)

The Typology of Overt and Covert Evasion Strategies	
Overt Evasion Strategies	
AQJ	0
DTA	2
QTQ	7
SOI	0
TA	0
Total number of Overt evasions	9
Covert Evasion Strategies	
GIA	1

ITQ	0
MPP	0
Total number of Covert evasions	1
Combined Evasions (Overt + Covert)	10

The guest uses nine overt evasive strategies and only one covert evasive strategy, in order to avoid the face threatening acts.

a. Overt Evasive Strategies in T3

“Questioning the question”, “declining to answer” are a few of the overt evasive strategies employed by the guest.

1. Question the question

The host employs this strategy seven times in order to be evasive. When the host inquires the guest for tweeting against Sheereen Mazari, a member of PTI, the host asks a question in return. She did so in order to avoid the topic and save her public image and positive face wants.

G: Kya kar rahi thi main?

T of G: What was I doing?

There is an instance, where the host accuses the guest of mutiny against her former political party i.e. PTI. The guest gets offended, so she asks the host certain queries in return.

G: What. No one. Hum kya kya hain. Hum kya fascist organization hain? Kya koi PTI se resign nahi kar sakta? Kyun nahi kar sakta. Why can I not leave jab main dekh rahi hun ke ziadti ho rahi hai.

T of G: What? No one. What are we? Are we fascist organization? Can nobody resign from PTI? Why not? Why can I not leave when I am seeing that maltreatment is being done?

2. Decline to answer

The guest chooses this evasive strategy twice during the interview. When the host inquires the guest about the political affiliations of Javed Hashmi, the guest shows her unwillingness to reply. She refuses to comment on it or give any information regarding the issue. She deliberately chooses to evade the question in order to avoid any sort of controversy.

G: Mujhe nahi maloom. Aap unhi se puchiayga Fareeha. I can't speak for people.

T of G: I don't know. You ask him Fareeha. I can't speak for people.

b. Covert Evasive Strategies in T3

“Giving incomplete answers” is the only covert evasive strategy employed by the guest.

1. Give incomplete answers

The only instance where the guest uses this evasive strategy is when the host blames the guest for not only herself leaving the PTI political party in crucial times but also convincing other members to leave it as well. In response to the critique, the guest gives an incomplete reply.

G: Main ne Fareeha, main ne Fareeha kisi ko nahi kaha ke tum party choro. Yeh mera apna faisla hai.

T of G: I Fareeha, I Fareeha did not ask anyone to leave the party. It is my own decision.

Conclusion of the Findings with reference to Evasive Strategies of Bull and Mayer in *Talkshow 3- 8pm with Fareeha Idrees*

The host bombards the guest with difficult, tricky, loaded and terse questions. The guest finds it impossible to answer them at times; hence, she resorts to evading those queries by means of evasive strategies. In this talkshow, the guest uses nine overt evasive strategies and one covert evasive strategy. The overt evasive strategies she uses are mainly “question the question” and “decline to answer” whereas the only covert evasive strategy used is “give incomplete answer”. Mostly the guest resorts to using the “question the question” covert strategy. Whenever her face is at stake, the guest questions the host in reply. She does so in order to avoid giving a direct reply to the query put forth by the host.

5.3. Presentation and Analysis of *Talkshow 4-Awam ke Saamne*

This talkshow too is anchored by a female host, whereas the guest invited is a male politician. The talkshow is analysed as per the methodology devised by the researcher.

5.3.1. Introduction to the Talkshow 4-Awam ke Saamne

This talkshow is aired on CNBC Pakistan. The in-hand episode was aired on 8th June, 2013. The duration of this talkshow is almost more than half an hour. The host of the show is Sophia Jamal. She is well known for asking terse and tricky questions from the guest. She invites various different prominent political entities into her show, in order to investigate them about the important issues. The present talkshow comprises only single guest i.e. Dr Farooq Sattar, who is a prominent member of MQM political party. She asks the guest several questions pertaining to the policies of MQM. He tries his best to defend his political party.

5.3.2. Prologue of the Talkshow 4-Awam ke Saamne

The prologue lasts only for 25 seconds. First, she reveals the name of the guest and then at once, she jumps to the theme of the present talkshow. She exclaims that she is going to discuss about the situation of Karachi and the changes expected from the new government both at provincial and federal level. We can infer from the theme of the talkshow that the host is going to inquire the guest about the deteriorating and alarming plight of Karachi and its inhabitants.

5.3.3. Application of Conversational Maxims of Grice on *Talkshow 4-Awam ke Saamne*

In the table below the total number of times when the conversational maxims proposed by Grice are either being flouted or violated, on the part of both host and guest, is given.

5.3.3.1. Findings of Talkshow 4 with reference to Conversational Maxims of Grice (Table 16)

	Host		Guest	
	Flouting	Violating	Flouting	Violating
Quality	0	0	0	4
Quantity	4	0	8	0
Relevance	0	0	1	4
Manner	3	0	5	0

1. Maxim of Quality in T4¹⁰

An overview of the number of utterances, where the maxim of quality, either flouted or violated, both on the part of host and guest, is given in the table 16.

¹⁰ T4 stands for *Talkshow 4-Awam ke Saamne*

a. Maxim of Quality-Host in T4

The host does not flout or violate the quality maxim during the conversation. She remains truthful and straightforward in speaking her heart out without any hesitation.

b. Maxim of Quality-Guest in T4

The guest does not flout the quality maxim but he definitely violates it four times during the interview. He resorts to lying and deception in order to serve his own purpose. This really agitates the host and she keeps on asking the same questions repeatedly. She even bluntly states that she does not agree to the wrong claims made by the guest. Thus, the interview does not run smoothly from one question to the next.

Violating the Maxim of Quality by the Guest in T4

The guest violates the maxim of quality four times during the entire conversation. There is an instance where the host asks the guest that they are giving welcoming gestures to the PML (N) political party; whereas the guest says in return that they have not shown any offensive gesture to any of the political parties. He out rightly lies and the guest too criticizes him for his wrong statement. She scorns him that they have shown enough aggressiveness towards PTI and whatever happened in NA-250, everybody is well aware of that. The guest lies in order to conceal the gruesome reality but the host is adamant upon unveiling the truth.

G: Noon league bhi, People's Party bhi, or PTI bhi, main ne to kisi ke khilaf koi gesture nahi diya.

T of G: Neither N League, nor People's party or the PTI party, I did not give any gesture against anyone.

H: PTI ke khilaaf to kafi hogaey thay, woto samajh aa gaey thay, sab hi dekh rahay thay. NA-250 me kya kuch nahi huwa woto hum sub ne dekha.

T of H: It was enough against PTI, that was understood, everybody was looking. What did not happen in NA-250 we all witnessed that.

2. Maxim of Quantity in T4

An overview of the number of utterances, where the maxim of quantity, either flouted or violated, both on the part of host and guest, is given in the table 16.

a. Maxim of Quantity-Host in T4

The host flouts the quantity maxim four times whereas he does not violate it even once. There are only a few instances where instead of simply asking her query, she goes into elaborate details and commentary.

Flouting the Maxim of Quantity by the Host in T4

There is an instance where the host shows her disappointment over the past five years of the former government and hopelessness from the coming government. She makes sarcastic commentary and uses verbose language in order to throw light upon the circumstances.

H: Jab PM sahab banay wahan pe Mian sahab to phulon ki pattian nichavar ho rahi hain. Loag dhol ki taap pen ach rahy hain, mithaiyan taqseem ho rahi hain. Pakistna enjoy kar raha tha democracy ko enjoy kar raha tha. Karachi mae kya ho raha tha, yahan pe phir laashain gir rahi thi. To hum ne hum us depressional phase se jo paanch saal hum logon en ek public honay ki hesiyat se main yeh point of view de rahi hun. Paanch saal se humne dukh or takleef bardasht ki, mujhe ainda paanch saal ame bhi nazar nahi aati.

T of H: When (he) became PM, flower petals were been showered on Mr. Mian. People were dancing. Sweets were being distributed. Pakistan was enjoying, was enjoying democracy. What was happening in Karachi, people were dying there. Then we (have gone through) that depressional stage, that for five years being the public I am giving the point of view. We endured sorrow and pain for five years. I do not see in the next five years as well.

b. Maxim of Quantity-Guest in T4

The guest also flouts the maxim of quantity eight times whereas he does not violate it. There are several instances where the guest holds the floor for long and goes into extensive details explaining his point of views. This renders him with power to stick to the same topic for as much long as per his will.

Flouting the Maxim of Quantity by the Guest in T4

When the host blames the guest for being equally responsible and culpable for the deteriorating and alarming plight of Karachi, the guest flouts the maxim of quantity. He makes sarcasm that if he had quit the government, then he would have been held responsible for putting an end to democracy.

H: Ap unke coalition partners the.

T of H: Were you his (their) coalition partner?

G: Ji bilkul, main aitraaf kar raha hun. Ye meri jo ek siasi ghalti thi, lekin main ne jaan bujh ko wo ghalti ki. Mujhe jamhuriat ke sar ke upar se ye sadqa vaarna tha. Mujhe jamhuriat ko yeh moqa dena tha. Mujhe aalakaar nahi banna tha ke agar Karachi ke turmoil ko, Karachi ki bechaini or iztiraab ko or yahan k eadam istehkaam ko lekar koi bhi jamhuriat ke bistar ko gol

karta, to mujh par sara malba daal dia jata. Yeh mujhe hargiz manzoor nahi tha. Or main ye role play karny, main ne apna wo kirdar ab Pakistan ko, jamhuriat ko, istehkaam ko, mafahmat ko ek moqa diya.

T of G: Yes, of course, I am confessing that. It was my political mistake. But I deliberately made that mistake. I had to sacrifice to keep bad eyes from democracy. I had to give this chance to democracy. I did not want to be a tool that if somebody tried to put a threat to democracy in relation to restlessness and anxiety in Karachi, and its lack of strength. And playing a role, I have now given a chance to my character to Pakistan, to democracy, to compromise (peace)

3. Maxim of Relation in T4

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of maxim of relation, both on the part of host and guest is given in table 16.

a. Maxim of Relation-Host in T4

The host does not flout or violate the maxim of relevance and avoids irrelevant talk.

b. Maxim of Relation-Guest in T4

The guest flouts the maxim of relevance once whereas he violates it four times.

Flouting the Maxim of Relevance by the Guest in T4

There is an instance where the guest flouts the maxim of relevance. When the host shows his disappointment from the newly elected government, the guest makes an irrelevant comment. He implies that the former government also was a failure. Despite the non-observance of relevance maxim, the host sticks to her point and does not deviate from it.

H: Drone attacks pe to unho ne statements apny de diye hain. Uspy khamoshi hogai hai. Foreign policy pe to unho ne keh diya ha ke koi major changes expect na kiye jaen. Woat to unho ne isi bunyaadon pe hasil kiya tha?

T of H: They have given their statement on drone attacks. It is kept in silence. They have said that no major changes should be expected in foregin policy. They got the votes on this very basis?

G: Main isliye keh raha hun k jo guzishta paanch saal bhi guzray, wo Pakistan ki tamer o taraqqi ke hawaly sae, wo Pakistan ko azad or khud mukhtar banany ke aitbaar sae qatai or qatai tor par tasalli baksh nahi.

T of G: This is why I am saying that the last 5 years, in relation to Pakistan's development, in terms of making Pakistan free and self-dependent, were not satisfactory at all.

Violating the Maxim of Relevance by the Guest in T4

When the host claims that MQM is a pressure group as per the views of the public, the guest makes an entirely irrelevant remark. He deliberately violates the relevance maxim in order to conceal the horrendous reality. This affects the conversation negatively.

G: Dekhen jab MQM nahi thi, us waqt bhi Karachi ki ahmiat ye thi ke Pakistan ki maeeshat ka markaz tha or aaj bhi hai.

T of G: When there was no MQM, even at that time Karachi was important and it was a hub of Pakistan's economy and it is so even today.

4. Maxim of Manner in T4

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of maxim of manner, both on the part of host and guest is given in the table 16.

a. Maxim of Manner-Host in T4

The host flouts the maxim of manner thrice whereas he does not violate it even once.

Flouting the Maxim of Manner by the Host in T4

There is an instance where the guest gives explanation for remaining in government for five years, despite miserable circumstances, just for the sake of democracy. The host gives a metaphorical reply in return. His manner is ambiguous. He covertly means to say that the MQM political party should not have sacrificed the poor public for the sake of retaining government. This affects the conversation and the host tries to give further explanations for his actions.

G:To phir main ne paanch saal tak us role ko chahty huay, na chahty huay, wo ek karwa ghuunt tha, main ne pi liya.

T of G: So then I (played) that role willy-nilly for 5 years, that was a bitter sip, I took it.

H: Kyun piya? Na peetay.

T of H: Why did you take it? You should not have taken that.

b. Maxim of Manner-Guest in T4

There are five instances where the guest flouts the maxim of manner whereas the guest does not violate the manner maxim.

Flouting the Maxim of Manner by the Guest in T4

During the interview, the host asks the guest that the coalition partners of MQM claims that there is no militancy in Karachi. The guest utters a sarcastic and metaphorical verse in reply. His manner is quite vague and ambiguous. He implies from the verse that such people are stupid and is showing his concern for the future of his state.

H: Aapky jo caoalition partner maazi mae hai, woto kehti hain ke jaraaim pesha anasir koi hai nahi.

T of H: Your past coalition partner, saying that there are not criminal elements.

G: To phir to main yeh kahunga ke phir hum yeh sher parh den “har shaakh pe ullu betha hai. Anjaam e gulistaan kya hoga”. Yeh to wo wala ravayya hai.

T of G: then I will say that we must say a verse “owls are sitting on every (tree) branch, do not know what will be the fate of the garden.

5.3.4. Application of Conversational Maxims of Leech on *Talkshow 4-Awam ke Saamne*

Table 17 gives quantification of the total number of Leech’s maxims being flouted or violated, on the part of both host and guest, in the given interview.

5.3.4.1. Findings of Talkshow 4 with reference to Conversational Maxims of Leech (Table 17)

Leech’s Maxims	Host		Guest	
	Flouting	Violating	Flouting	Violating
Tact	0	0	0	0
Generosity	0	0	0	0
Approbation	16	0	0	0
Modesty	0	0	0	1

Agreement	4	0	1	2
Sympathy	0	0	0	0

1. Tact Maxim in T4

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of tact maxim, both on the part of host and guest is given in table 17.

a. Tact Maxim-Host in T4

The host does not flout or violate the tact maxim during the talkshow.

b. Tact Maxim-Guest in T4

The guest also does not flout or violate the tact maxim even once during the talkshow.

2. Generosity Maxim in T4

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of generosity maxim, both on the part of host and guest is given in table 17.

a. Generosity Maxim-Host in T4

The host does not flout or violate the tact generosity maxim.

b. Generosity Maxim-Guest in T4

The guest also does not flout or violate the maxim of modesty.

3. Approbation Maxim in T4

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of approbation maxim, both on the part of host and guest is given in table 17.

a. Approbation Maxim-Host in T4

The host flouts the approbation maxim sixteen times during the talkshow, whereas he does not violate it.

Flouting the Approbation Maxim by the Host in T4

There is an instance where the host shows her disappointment towards the newly elected government. She flouts the approbation maxim and maximizes dispraise of the guest by uttering unpleasant stuff.

H: ...Paanch saal se humne dukh or taqleef bardasht ki. Mujhe ainda paanch saal mae bhi nazar nahi aati.

T of H:we have endured sorrow and pain for five years. I do not see in the next five years too.

.....

H: Aap ki muravvatain to humain bari mehangi par gain, Karachi ki awam ko.

T of H: Your affection proved very costly to us, to the people of Karachi.

In the second statement she makes sarcasm and the covert meaning lying behind the statement is that Karachites had to suffer a lot at the hands of this political party. This arises discomfort between the host and the guest and affects the conversation negatively.

b. Approbation Maxim-Guest in T4

The guest does not indulge in flouting or violating the approbation maxim. Hence, he avoid saying anything unfavourable. He tries not to maximize disapproval and dispraise between himself and the host.

4. Modesty Maxim in T4

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of modesty maxim, both on the part of host and guest is given in table17.

a. Modesty Maxim-Host in T4

The host does not flout or violate the modesty maxim.

b. Modesty Maxim-Guest in T1

The guest too does not flout the modesty maxim but he does violate it once during the entire talkshow.

Violating the Modesty Maxim by the Guest in T4

There is an instance where the guest boasts about himself and his political party that they are the saviour of democracy in Pakistan. He violates the maxim of modesty by lying and concealing the true reality. Actually, they have their own axes to grind. Whatever they did was in their own favour. This really agitates the host and he keeps on criticizing the guest, due to which the interview revolves around the same topic for some time.

G: ...Jamhuriat ko ek moqa diya humne, Pakistan ko ek moqa diya.

T of G:We gave one chance to demoncary. Gave one chance to Pakistan.

5. Agreement Maxim in T4

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of agreement maxim, both on the part of host and guest is given in table 17.

a. Agreement Maxim-Host in T4

The host flouts the agreement maxim four times whereas he does not violate it.

Flouting the Agreement Maxim by the Host in T4

The guest claims that they have not shown any negative and unwelcoming gesture against any other political party. The host maximizes disagreement between the host and self and flouts the maxim of agreement. She sarcastically claims that they did show gestures against PTI. It can be inferred from her statement that the guest and his political party are in opposition to PTI political party. Both are adamant upon proving their point of view to be correct and disagreeing with the other.

G: N league bhi, Peoples Party bhi, or PTI bhi. Main ne to kisi ke khilaaf koi gesture nahi diya.

T of G: Neither, N league, nor People's party, nor PTI. I did not give any negative gesture against anyone.

H: PTI ke khilaf to kafi ho gye thay, woto samajh aa gye thay. Sab hi dekh rahy thay.

T of H: Became very much against PTI, later it was understood. Everybody was seeing. What did not happen in NA-250, we all saw that.

b. Agreement Maxim-Guest in T4

The guest flouts the maxim of agreement once whereas he violates it twice.

Flouting the Agreement Maxim by the Guest in T4

There is an instance where the host claims that the guest's political party i.e. MQM will again form a coalition government with PPP political party. The guest shows complete disagreement to it and flouts the maxim of agreement here. He implies from his statement that he will have an independent status and authority. The host gets offended due to this criticism and severely disagrees. This creates negative vibes in the interview.

H: Iska matlab hai ke aap People's Party ke sath dobara ek na chahti hui muhabbat mae, dobara mubtala honay walay hain.

T of H: That means you are again with People's Party in love, again going to fall (in love).

G: Bilkul nahi. Mera ek azad ek independent role hoga.

T of G: Not at all. Mine will be a liberal, independent role.

Violating the Agreement Maxim by the Guest in T4

There is an instance where the guest violates the maxim of agreement and maximizes disagreement between himself and the host. The host says that the MQM political party did not allow Imran Khan to do a sitting. The guest entirely disagrees with it and nullifies the claims of the host, rendering them useless and false. He deliberately lies and conceals the reality from the audience, to befool them and save the image and face of MQM. The host is adamant upon

unveiling the reality, so he instigates the matter further due to the violation of the guest. Thus the conversation becomes terse.

G: Nahi aesa nahi. Unho ne to shukria ada kiya tha jab MQM unka yahan jalsa kiya.

T of G: No it is not so. They had thanked when MQM did procession there.

6. Sympathy Maxim in T4

An overview of the number of utterances of flouts and violations of sympathy maxim, both on the part of host and guest is given in table 17.

a. Sympathy Maxim-Host in T4

The host does not increase antipathy between herself and the guest. Hence, she does not flout or violate the sympathy maxim, proposed by Leech even once, during the entire talkshow.

b. Sympathy Maxim-Guest in T4

The guest also does not flout or violate the sympathy maxim.

Conclusion of the Findings with reference to Conversational Maxims of Grice and Leech in *Talkshow 4-Awam ke Saamne*

This research reveals the instances of flouts and violations of the Gricean and Leech's conversational maxims and probes into finding out their impact upon the conversation as well.

Gricean Maxims

Looking at the table 16, we can see that the host flouts the quantity maxim four times and manner maxim three times, whereas he does not violate any of the maxims. There are four

instances where the host uses verbose language in order to levy thorough criticism upon the guest. There are three instances where her manner is also vague and obscure.

The guest also flouts the quantity maxim eight times, relevance maxim once and manner maxim five times during the talkshow. This shows that the guest holds the floor for long as compared to the host. Whenever he feels that his face is threatened, he resorts to extensive explanation and commentary about the topic. This makes him powerful as he can deviate from the introduction of a new topic during the interview, as per his will. He also makes irrelevant remark once. There are five instances where his manner is quite obscure and vague and it becomes quite difficult to interpret his utterances. He does so whenever he feels a threat to his face. This creates confusion and uneasiness between the host and the guest.

The guest violates both the quality and relevance maxim four times. He resorts to lying and deception, in order to save his self-image and face wants. When the host criticizes the guest and bombards him with loaded questions, then the guest resorts to either lying and concealing the information or making irrelevant remarks. This affects the interview session quite negatively. The host is adamant upon uncovering the truth whereas the guest tries to evade these questions. This hampers the question answer session from progressing smoothly.

Leech's Maxims

It can be seen from table 17, that the host flouts the approbation maxim sixteen times and the agreement maxim four times, whereas she does not violate the maxims proposed by Leech. There are sixteen instances during the talkshow where the host criticizes and accuses the guest and says something unpleasant and face threatening to him. She even shows her disagreement towards the claims made by the guest four times. This creates negative vibes in the talkshow and

impedes the question answer session. The host is not ready to render affirmation to the false claims of the guest. Hence, she keeps on asking the same questions repeatedly, until and unless she gets a satisfactory reply.

The guest on the other hand flouts the agreement maxim once and violates the modesty maxim once and the agreement maxim twice. The host boasts about himself only once. He also maximizes disagreement between himself and the host twice.

The findings of this research conclude that the host flouts and violates the conversational maxims formulated by Grice and Leech more as compared to the guest. The host is more powerful in guiding the course of the talkshow.

5.3.5. Application of Politeness Strategies of Brown and Levinson on *Talkshow 4-Awam ke Saamne*

The table given below gives us the number of instances of the politeness strategies applied by both the female host and the guest.

5.3.5.1. Findings of Talkshow 4 with reference to Politeness Strategies of Brown and Levinson (Table 18)

Brown and Levinson's politeness strategies	Host	Guest	Total
Bald on-record	0	0	0
Positive politeness	8	1	9
Negative politeness	3	0	0
Off-record	10	2	12

1. Bald On-record Politeness Strategies in T4

As we can see from table 18, neither the host nor the guest employs this strategy even once during the entire conversation.

2. Positive Politeness Strategies in T4

The host attends to the positive face wants of the guest eight times whereas the guest only once tries to minimize threat to the host's positive face wants.

a. Positive Politeness Strategies-Host in T4

The host makes the guest feel good by praising his political party. Hence he observes the positive politeness strategy by being complimentary and gracious to the guest.

H: Wo jamaat jo Karachi ko is waqt lead kar rahi hai, Pakistan ki teesri bari jamaat hai.

T of H: The party that is leading Karachi at the moment, is the third largest party of Pakistan.

In another two instances, the host seeks agreement with the guest and renders affirmation to his statements and claims.

H: Haan. Bilkul, bilkul.

T of H: Yes. Of course, of course.

.....

H: Haan. I agree.

T of H: Yes. I agree.

Due to the positive politeness strategy, the host is capable to maintain an aura of positivity in the talkshow. The guest cooperates and readily gives answer to all the queries put forward by the host, in instances where this strategy is being employed.

b. Positive Politeness Strategies-Guest in T4

The guest uses this strategy only once during the full interview. The host accuses the guest's political party i.e. MQM and PPP political party, for being equally responsible and culpable for the alarming plight of Karachi, since MQM and PPP were coalition partners. The guest renders affirmation to it and agrees to what the host is saying. He claims common ground with the host.

G: Ji bikul. Main aitraaf kar raha hun.

T of G: Yes of course. I am admitting.

3. Negative Politeness Strategies in T4

The host tries to minimize imposition upon the guest thrice whereas the guest does not try once to attend to the negative face wants of the host.

a. Negative Politeness Strategies-Host in T4

There is an instance where the host impersonalizes the statement and indirectly holds MQM culpable for playing blame games.

H: Dusray kehty hain ke humesha MQM hi karti hai.

T of H: The others say the MQM always does that.

There is another instance where the host minimizes imposition upon the guest and addresses his negative face wants using hedges.

H: PML (N) ke sath agar aap loag treasury benches pe agar beth jatay hain..

T of H: If you sit with PML (N) on treasury benches...

Using negative politeness strategies, the host forwards her point of views without causing the guest any sort of offense. Thus the interview runs smoothly, moving from one question to the next.

4. Off-record Politeness Strategies in T4

The host uses this strategy ten times, whereas the guest employs it in his conversation twice.

a. Off-record Politeness Strategies-Host in T4

The guest claims that Karachi is the economic hub of Pakistan. In reply to this statement, the guest indirectly and sarcastically says that it will remain so or not that is the question. He is actually referring to the miserable and deteriorating plight of Karachi, in a vague manner. He is minimizing threat to the host's face by using indirect language. Hence avoiding direct face threatening act.

H: Rahay ga ya nahi rahay ga, yeh ek sawal hai.

T of H: It will remain or not, it is a question.

Again, the host indirectly holds MQM equally responsible for the pathetic and miserable state of Karachi, along with PPP. He is sarcastic in his tone. Instead of blaming bluntly, he indirectly states his opinion. The use of this strategy gives advantage to the speaker that he can state his

opinion without being imposing and removes some pressure off the hearer. In this way, the impact of face threatening acts is minimized, causing less offense to the listener.

H: Aap unky coalition partners thay.

T of H: You were their coalition partners.

b. Off-record Politeness Strategies-Guest in T4

The guest also utilizes this strategy in his speech twice. One such instance is when the guest uses ironic, vague, ambiguous and metaphorical language pinpointing the deteriorating condition of Karachi.

H: ...Mor to wesay bhi khoobsurat hota hai, or jab wok hush hota hai to buhat magan ho kar nachta hai. Lekin jab uski nigah usky badnum apairon ki taraf jati hai, to uski aankhon se bhi aansu nikal jatay hain.

T of H: ...Peacock is (always) beautiful and when it is happy it dances very vigorously. But when he sees his ugly feet, it makes him cry.

5.3.6. Application of Impoliteness Strategies of Culpeper on Talkshow 4-Awam ke Samne

The table below gives the total number of instances when the impoliteness strategies proposed by Culpeper are employed in the interview, both by the host and the guest.

5.3.6.1. Findings of Talkshow 4 with reference to Impoliteness Strategies of Culpeper (Table 19)

Culpeper's Impoliteness Strategies	Host	Guest	Total
Bald on-record impoliteness	1	0	1
Positive impoliteness	6	1	7

Negative impoliteness	7	0	7
Sarcasm/ mock politeness	1	0	1

1. Bald On-record Impoliteness Strategies in T4

The host employs this strategy only once during the interview, whereas the guest does not at all utilize it.

a. Bald On-record Impoliteness Strategies-Host in T4

The only instance where the host employs this strategy is when the host sternly condemns the guest and his political party for remaining in government for five years despite the deteriorating condition of Karachi.

H: Kyun piya? Na peetay.

T of H: Why did you drink (or take it)? You should not have taken it.

2. Positive Impoliteness Strategies in T4

The host employs the positive politeness strategies six times during the interview whereas the guest employs it only once.

a. Positive Impoliteness Strategies-Host in T4

The host seeks disagreement with the guest in several places during the interview and makes the guest feel uneasy by introducing sensitive topics. This aggravates the guest and he keeps on proving his point of view to be right. The host exercises his power and dominance over the guest by applying this maxim, and by attacking the positive face wants of the guest.

H: Pichli dafa jab support kiya tha, tab jalsa karny diya, ab ke nahi karny diya.

T of H: Last time when (they) supported you, then you allowed them to hold a sitting, this time (you) did not allow.

In the given instance, the host disagrees with the claim made by the guest that MQM allowed PTI to hold their sitting.

Even after a thorough and long debate, at the end of the talkshow, the host says to the guest that she is not convinced with the claims made by the guest.

H: I am not convinced.

b. Positive Impoliteness Strategies-Guest in T4

There is an instance where the guest disagrees with the host's point of view that MQM will again form a coalition government with PPP.

H: Bilkul nahi. Mera ek azaad, ek independent role hoga.

T of H: Not at all. I will have a liberal (and) independent role.

3. Negative Impoliteness Strategies in T4

The host employs this strategy seven times whereas the guest does not employ it.

a. Negative Impoliteness Strategies-Host in T4

There is an instance where the host condescends and scorns the guest by holding him and his political party equally responsible for the plight of Karachi.

H: Un logon ke sath aap bhi to paanch saal guzar ke aye hain.

T of H: You have spent five years too with those people.

In another instance, again the host shows disappointment regarding the current condition of Karachi, scorns, and belittles the power of MQM. The host's statement is contemptuous.

H:Ainda paanch saal mae bhi nazar nahi aati.

T of H:It is not evident in the next five years too.

The host aggravates the guest by utilizing this strategy during the interview. The conversation sticks to the same topic for some time and does not move forward smoothly.

4. Sarcasm/mock Politeness in T4

The host employs the sarcasm/mock politeness strategy once whereas the guest does not employ it at all.

a. Sarcasm/mock Politeness-Host in T4

The only instance where the host uses this strategy is when he makes a sarcastic comment about the love PPP shares for MQM political party. He mockingly says that PPP political party really enjoys cordial relationships with MQM, whereas reality is in opposition to it.

H: Wo to aap ke purany coalition partners hain. Chahy kuch bhi ho jaey, muhabbat to aap se buhat karty hain.

T of H: He is your old coalitiaon partner. Whatever happens, you are loved very much.

Conclusion of the Findings with reference to Politeness and Impoliteness Strategies in *Talkshow 4-Awam ke Saamne*

The research quantifies the instances of the politeness and impoliteness strategies present in the selected talkshow.

Brown and Levinson's Politeness Strategies

From table 18, we can see that the host employs the positive politeness strategies eight times, negative politeness strategies thrice and off record strategies ten times. He does not employ the bald on-record strategy. On the other hand, the guest employs the positive politeness strategy once and off record strategy twice. He does not employ the bald on record and negative politeness strategies. The host is more indirect and polite in conveying her thoughts instead of imposing them upon the guest and recognizes the positive and negative face wants of the guest. This really lays positive impact upon the communication between both the host and the guest.

There are twenty-one instances where the host employ the politeness strategies in total whereas the guest employs them only three times. Similarly, the off-record strategy is employed the most.

Culpeper's Impoliteness Strategies

We can see from table 19, the host uses both the bald on record impoliteness and the sarcasm or mock politeness strategies once, positive impoliteness strategies six times and negative impoliteness strategies seven times. The guest employs the positive impoliteness strategies once and does not utilize the rest of the three impoliteness strategies. This clarifies that the host keeps on attacking the positive as well as negative face of the guest. This really agitates the guest at

times. He continuously tries to save his face and prove his claims true. Due to this, the interview sticks to the same topic at times and does not move smoothly.

We see that both the bald on record impoliteness strategy and the sarcasm or mock politeness strategy is used once and positive impoliteness strategies are used seven times and negative impoliteness strategies are also used seven times during the interview.

Comparing table 18 and table 19, we can see that the total number of politeness strategies employed by both the host and the guest is twenty-one whereas that of impoliteness strategies is sixteen. Hence, in the selected talkshow the politeness strategies are used more as compared to the impoliteness strategies.

5.3.7. Application of Evasive Strategies of Bull and Mayer on *Talkshow 4-Awam ke Saamne*

The table below shows the utilization of evasive strategies by the politicians.

5.3.7.1. Findings of Talkshow 4 with reference to Evasive Strategies of Bull and Mayer (Table 20)

The Typology of Overt and Covert Evasion Strategies	
Overt Evasion Strategies	
AQJ	2
DTA	0
QTQ	0
SOI	0
TA	0
Total number of Overt evasions	2
Covert Evasion Strategies	
GIA	0
ITQ	4
MPP	0

Total number of Covert evasions	4
Combined Evasions (Overt + Covert)	6

The guest uses two overt whereas four covert evasive strategies to evade tough and loaded questions.

a. Overt Evasive Strategies in T4

“Attacking the question or the journalist” is the only overt evasive strategy employed by the guest during the question answer session.

1. Attack the question or the journalist

The guest utilizes this strategy twice during the interview. One such instance is when the host inquires the guest about the fact that if MQM sits in opposition from Sindh, then how they will be able to support the Federal government. The guest attacks the host and thoroughly criticizes the question of the host rendering it hypothetical, presumptive and baseless.

G: Main ne kaha tha yeh kahan assume hua. Actually humary kuch media ke dost ye assume kar letay hain, humary kisi bhi ek action ki wajah se.

T of G: I have said, where it is assumed. Actually some of our media friends assume that due to any of our action.

In another instance again when the host claims that both PPP and MQM enjoys cordial relationship, the guest criticizes the host. The guest, in order to save his face, resorts to using this evasive strategy.

G: Yeh aapki interpretation hai.

T of G: It is your interpretation.

b. Covert Evasive Strategies in T4

“Ignoring the question” is the only covert evasive strategy employed by the guest.

1. Ignore the question

The guest employs this strategy four times. There is an instance where the host asks the guest about the fact that whether PPP political party has let down MQM or not. The guest changes the focus of the topic and rather chooses to talk about the plight of Karachi. He does so deliberately because he does not want to indulge in any debatable issue regarding PPP, a major political party in Karachi.

G: Karachi ki situation ko lekar main ye bhi bata dun ke guzishta chaar paanch saalon mae yahan law and order mae koi respite nahi tha.

T of G: Concerning the situation in Karachi I must tell (you), that in the past four to five yeears there was no respite in the law and order.

Conclusion of the Findings with reference to Evasive Strategies of Bull and Mayer in Talkshow 4-Awam ke Saamne

In this talkshow, the host uses the overt evasive strategies twice and the covert evasive strategies four times. The overt evasive strategy he uses is “attack the question or the journalist” and the only covert evasive strategy he uses is “ignoring the question”. The guest tries to answer most of the questions asked by the guest. He uses very few evasive strategies. Only twice, he attacks the

claims made by the journalist. He also ignores the question and shifts the focus of the topic under discussion to some other issue four times. In this manner, he tries to deceive the host and the audience into believing that he has answered the queries of the host but actually, he has not.

5.3. Conclusion of Talkshows with Female Hosts

In *Talkshow 3-8pm with Fareeha Idrees*, the female host flouts the maxims seventeen times whereas she does not violate the maxims even once during the entire question answer session. The female guest flouts the maxims eleven times whereas she does not violate them. The host does not observe the maxims more as compared to the guest during the talkshow. In *Talkshow 4-Awam ke Saamne*, the female host flouts the conversational maxims proposed by Grice and Leech twenty seven times whereas she does not violate them. Similarly, the male guest flouts them fifteen times whereas he violates them eleven times. This shows that the host resorts to non-observance of the maxims more than the guest. The flouts and violations of the conversational maxims leads to uneasiness, confusion and discord between both the interlocutors, during the talkshow.

In *Talkshow 3- 8pm with Fareeha Idrees*, the female host uses politeness strategies fourteen times and impoliteness strategies nineteen times. The female guest employs both the politeness and impoliteness strategies six times. It shows that the host again uses more politeness and impoliteness strategies in comparison to the guest. In *Talkshow 4-Awam ke Saamne*, there are total twenty one instances of politeness strategies by the female host and fifteen instances of the impoliteness strategies. Similarly, the instances of politeness strategies employed by the male guest are three and that of impoliteness strategies only one. The host uses both the politeness and

impoliteness strategies in abundance. She uses more politeness strategies during the interview as compared to the impoliteness strategies.

In *Talkshow 3- 8pm with Fareeha Idrees*, the female guest resorts to overt evasive strategies nine times whereas covert evasive strategies only once, making a total of ten. In *Talkshow 4-Awam ke Saamne*, the male guest employs the overt evasive strategies twice and the covert evasive strategies four times. Hence, he utilizes the evasive strategies six times. Whenever the host attacks the face wants of the guest and asks them tricky and loaded questions, the politicians evade answering them by means of such evasive strategies.

Chapter 6

Conclusion

6.1. Introduction

The researcher introduces to us with the background of the present research. In chapter one, the researcher presents the questions of the research, aims and objectives, significance and the delimitations of the current research. Chapter two deals with the review of all the relevant literature related to the present research topic. In chapter three the methodology employed in the current research topic is illustrated and explained in detail, along with the framework of the analysis and presentation of data. In chapter four and five, the researcher deals with the presentation and analysis of the data for the current research. Now in the light of chapter four and five, the researcher draws a conclusion. Hence, the last chapter sums up the whole research.

6.2. Findings

In the light of the findings of the above research, following conclusions can be drawn.

6.2.1. Conclusion of the Findings with reference to Conversational Maxims of Grice and Leech in the selected Talkshows

The first objective of this research is to analyse the impact of flouting and violating the conversational maxims proposed by Grice and Leech (1983) on the conversations between the host and the guest in the selected political talkshows. The research has been carried out both quantitatively and qualitatively.

In *Talkshow 1-To the Point*, the male host flouts the conversational maxims of both Grice and Leech twenty nine times and whereas he does not violate them even once during the entire

talkshow. The male guest on the other hand, flouts them fifty five times whereas he violates them forty four times. This shows that the guest exceeds the host in non-observance of the maxims. The conversation is affected negatively due to this. This gives rise to miscommunication and an aura of disharmony and concord. The host clings to the same query until the guest gives an appropriate and pertinent reply. This hampers and slows down the question answer session and the interview does not progress smoothly from one topic to the next. Since both do not render affirmation and approval to each other's views, hence an efficient and rational communication between both fails to exist.

In *Talkshow 2-Jirga*, the male host resorts to flouting the conversational maxims proposed by Grice and Leech eighteen times whereas he does not violate any of them. The female guest flouts them seventeen times and violates them fourteen times. This shows that the guest tends to non-observance of the maxims more often as compared to the host. Again this leads to a tense atmosphere during the talkshow. Both the host and the guest are adamant upon bringing home their own versions of truth and reality. Both are uncooperative in the communication at times. In order to prove the other one wrong both try to exercise their power over each other.

In *Talkshow 3-8pm with Fareeha Idrees*, the female host flouts the maxims seventeen times whereas she does not violates the maxims even once during the entire question answer session. The female guest flouts the maxims eleven times whereas she does not violate them. The host does not observe the maxims more as compared to the guest during the talkshow. This reveals to us that the host exercises her power and tries to lead the talkshow as per her requirements and wishes. She is culpable of not observing the maxims more often as compared to the guest.

In *Talkshow 4-Awam ke Saamne*, the female host flouts the conversational maxims proposed by Grice and Leech twenty seven times whereas she does not violate them. Similarly, the male guest flouts them fifteen times whereas he violates them eleven times. This shows that the host resorts to non-observance of the maxims more than the guest. The flouts and violations of the conversational maxims leads to uneasiness, confusion and discord between both the interlocutors, during the talkshow. This slows down the progress of the interview from one to the next question.

Now by comparing the findings of the selected four talkshows in the light of gender, we see that in T1 male guest flouts or violates more maxims. In T2, female guest flouts or violates more maxims. In T3, the female host flouts and violates in excess and in T4 again the female host resorts to more flouting or violating of the conversational maxims. Hence, we can infer from the results that the females flouts or violates more often during the talkshows as compared to the males.

6.2.2. Conclusion of the Findings with reference to Politeness and Impoliteness Strategies in the selected Talkshows

The second objective of this research is to figure out the politeness and impoliteness strategies employed by both the male/female hosts and male/female guests during the talkshow and their impact upon the conversation. Both the quantitative and qualitative analysis has been carried out.

In *Talkshow 1-To the Point* the male host employs the politeness strategies twenty times and the impoliteness strategies fifty five times. The male guest utilizes the politeness strategies eighteen times whereas impoliteness strategies eight times. This reveals to us that the host employs both the politeness and the impoliteness strategies more often as compared to the guest in the selected

talkshow. Out of these the host prefers to attack the face of the guest more as compared to saving the face. He uses more impoliteness strategies than the politeness strategies. This really agitates the guest at times and creates disharmony. But the guest tries to save his image as well as his party's image and negates the claims made by the host. The host makes full use of his power by attacking the face wants of the guest and tries to lead the interview in the direction of his choice.

In *Talkshow 2-Jirga*, there are ten instances where the host employs the politeness strategies and eighteen instances where he resorts to using the impoliteness strategies. The female guest uses politeness strategies seven times and impoliteness strategies eight times during the talkshow. The host resorts to more usage of both the politeness and impoliteness strategies during the conversation with the guest. He makes fewer attempts to recognize the face wants of the guest as compared to attacking her face wants. The host keeps on bombarding the guest with tough, loaded and tricky questions and the guest and exerts his power over her. The guest also keeps on defending her stance. Due to this the interview sticks to the same topic or query at times.

In *Talkshow 3- 8pm with Fareeha Idrees*, the female host uses politeness strategies fourteen times and impoliteness strategies nineteen times. The female guest employs both the politeness and impoliteness strategies six times. It shows that the host again uses more politeness and impoliteness strategies in comparison to the guest. She does more face attacks than face savings.

In *Talkshow 4-Awam ke Saamne*, there are total twenty one instances of politeness strategies by the female host and fifteen instances of the impoliteness strategies. Similarly, the instances of politeness strategies employed by the male guest are three and that of impoliteness strategies only one. The host uses both the politeness and impoliteness strategies in abundance. She uses more politeness strategies during the interview as compared to the impoliteness strategies.

Hence, the host makes the guest comfortable and easy, many times which creates harmony in the interview and during those times the conversation progresses smoothly from one topic to the next.

The researcher now compares the findings of the four talkshows. It can be seen that in T1 the male host employs the politeness and impoliteness strategies more often. He utilizes more impoliteness strategies than the politeness strategies. Similarly, in T2 the male host again uses both the politeness and the impoliteness strategies more often. He uses more impoliteness strategies. In T3 also, there are more instances of both the politeness and impoliteness strategies in the utterances of the host. She resorts to more usage of the impoliteness strategies rather than the politeness strategies. In T4, the female host uses the politeness and impoliteness strategies in excess. She employs the politeness strategies more in comparison to the impoliteness strategies. Thus we can infer from the findings that both, males and females, employ the politeness and impoliteness strategies quite often during the interaction. It can be claimed further that the impoliteness strategies are utilized the most during the interaction, and mostly they are used by the hosts in abundance. Due to the face threatening acts the conversation is affected negatively and the progress of interview does not remain smooth and friendly. Through these face threatening acts the host tries to assert their power over the guest, dominate him and lead the question answer session as per their will.

6.2.3. Conclusion of the Findings with reference to Evasive Strategies of Bull and Mayer in the selected Talkshows

The third objective of this study is to figure out the different evasive strategies employed by the male and female politicians. The data is analysed both quantitatively and qualitatively.

In *Talkshow 1-To the Point*, the male guest uses the overt evasive strategies eighteen times whereas he uses the covert evasive strategies sixteen times. This means that he uses evasive strategies thirty four times. In *Talkshow 2-Jirga*, the female guest make overt evasions eight times and covert evasions five times, making a total of thirteen evasive strategies. In *Talkshow 3-8pm with Fareeha Idrees*, the female guest resorts to overt evasive strategies nine times whereas covert evasive strategies only once, making a total of ten. In *Talkshow 4-Awam ke Saamne*, the male guest employs the overt evasive strategies twice and the covert evasive strategies four times. Hence, he utilizes the evasive strategies six times. We can infer from the findings that both the male and female politicians resort to the evasive strategies when their face is at stake. Mostly, they employ the overt evasive strategies. Whenever the host attacks the face wants of the guest and asks them tricky and loaded questions, the politicians evade answering them by means of such evasive strategies.

6.3. Conclusion

The communication and interaction between different people depends upon the implicatures for the true and intended meanings. “Speech acts and their linguistic realizations are culturally bound. The way of expressing speech acts vary from country to country” (Cutting, 2002, p.21). Likewise, the speech acts of the talkshows also seem to be influenced and affected by the prevailing trends in the Pakistani society. The interlocutors assumes that the hearer can infer the rest of the information (quantity), assume their own version of the truth regarding any utterance (quality), relate an entirely irrelevant topic (relevance), and suppose that the manner is also appropriate where in reality it is not. Hence, the interlocutors flout the conversational maxims, expecting that the hearer can infer the meaning despite non-observance of the maxims. The

views of Crystal and Davy (1969) regarding the non-observance of the various linguistic norms can be expressed in these words:

Conversation's inexplicitness derives from the extent to which the participants have a common personal background...the fact that the participants knew each other well meant that they were often able to take a great of what they were trying to say for granted. The more one knows somebody, the more one can rely on abbreviated forms, in-slang, subtle references, family jokes and so on. (p.103)

During the talkshows, both the speaker and the hearer resort to non-observance of the cooperative principle. Through the non-observance, the speaker tries to achieve certain manifold purposes. In the selected talkshows, we observe that both the host and the guest resorts to non-observance of the conversational maxims in order to achieve manifold purposes: giving their own objective and subjective interpretation regarding various matters and phenomena, clarifying their point of views, nullifying and negating other's opinions, blaming their opponents etc. It can be seen that the females flouts or violates more often during the talkshows as compared to the males. The flouts and violations of the conversational maxims leads to uneasiness, confusion and discord between both the interlocutors, during the talkshow.

In order to indulge in an efficient and smooth conversation, it is necessary to follow the politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson. By means of these strategies, one can form cordial relationships with others, without causing them any sort of offense and recognizing their positive and negative face wants. But people do not always save the face; they also attack the face wants of a person at times. Due to which a friendly and cooperative conversation is not

possible. The strategies proposed by Culpeper are meant to pose danger and threat to the hearer's face wants instead of reducing the threat.

We can infer from the findings that both, males and females, employ the politeness and impoliteness strategies quite often during the interaction. The hosts employ both the politeness and the impoliteness strategies more often as compared to the guests in the selected talkshows. It can be claimed further that the impoliteness strategies are utilized the most during the interaction, and mostly they are used by the hosts in abundance. Due to the face threatening acts the conversation is affected negatively and the progress of interview does not remain smooth and friendly. Through these face threatening acts the hosts try to assert their power over the guest, dominate him and lead the question answer session as per their will.

We can also infer from the findings that both the male and female politicians resort to the evasive strategies when their face is at stake. Mostly, they employ the overt evasive strategies. Whenever the host attacks the face wants of the guest and asks them tricky and loaded questions, the politicians evade answering them by means of such evasive strategies.

6.4. Contributions of the Current Research

This research is significant due to various different reasons. The focus of the current research is on the pragmatic analysis of Pakistani political talkshows. This research explores the impact of flouting and violating the conversational maxims proposed by Grice and Leech, upon the conversations. By following these maxims a conversation can take place smoothly without any sort of disharmony or concord between the interlocutors.

As we know that in order to establish good relations and affability among people, the phenomena of politeness is extremely important and crucial. This research also explores the use of politeness

strategies, proposed by Brown and Levinson, in an entirely different setting i.e. Pakistani political setting. This study hopes to explore and elucidate some preponderant features of Pakistani people, especially politicians' realization of the politeness strategies. These strategies make it possible for a person to convey both his private message and intentions, without being rude or impolite.

Conversations are not always smooth and cooperative because there are times when people deliberately try to attack and threaten face wants of other people. This research also throws light upon the employment of different impoliteness strategies, by the people in case they want to threaten and attack the face of others.

This research also contributes to the understanding of the different evasive strategies employed by the interviewees, in order to evade tough and loaded questions and save their face. This will be of great value for the interviewees to deal with tricky and tough questions and also for the interviewers to detect the evasive responses. These linguistic rules will help in understanding a conversation or interaction better. The research is based on the evaluation of different linguistic and pragmatic principles in the genre of talkshows. Hence, it will lead to diversification of the talkshows by opening up new horizons for it.

6.5. Possibilities of Future Research

The findings of the current research are quite significant yet the similar methodology should be applied upon a much larger sample and data, so that the findings of this research can be validated and endorsed. In this research only a single speech event i.e. a talkshow, has been selected. Further research can be done on variety of different speech events, and their pragmatic analysis can be carried out in order to broaden the horizon and scope of our knowledge. Likewise, cross

cultural studies should also be encouraged, in order to compare the findings of the research with each other. This will lead to a better knowledge and understanding of the interaction between different people.

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Appendix A

Talkshow 1-To the Point

- Table 1
- Findings with reference to Conversational Maxims of Grice
- 1. Maxim of Quality in T1
- a. Maxim of Quality-Guest in T1

Flouting the Maxim of Quality by the Guest in T1

- 1) Nahi, voluntarily band huwa na. Konsay dukaan jalaye gaey? Konsay dukaano pe grenade maray gaey? Kuch huwa aesa?

Violating the Maxim of Quality by the Guest in T1

- 1) G: ...Is liye Aman committee banai. Lekin us waqt ke jab home minister ne, us waqt ke jab information minister ne, us waqt ke chand ministers ne jab unky upar hath rakha, to yeh phir ek bonay thay jo baad mae jin ban gaey.
- 2) G: Aziz Baloch t jail mae tha.
- 3) G: Nahi kabhi nahi kiya. Mato janta bhi nahi tha.
- 4) G: Nahi, nahi, nahi. Us waqt to election hi nahi thay. 2008 k election thay or mato usko janta bhi na or mere paas office mae kaam ke liye aata tha.
- 5) G: Yar dekho, jalanay walay koi or hotay hain.
- 6) G: koi nahi. Yeh propaganda hai, ghalat hai.
- 7) G: Main das dafa late gaya hun.

- 8) G: Aesa huwa hi nahi ha.
- 9) G: Offcourse.
- 10) G: Zimmaydar wo administration hai, wo minister hai jis ke paas law and order hai.
- 11) G: Main ne yeh pehly aapko khud kaha tha ke mujhe zarurat kya hai Lyari se.
- 12) G: Main ne to kabhi yeh nahi kaha ke MQM maar rahi hai. Main ne kaha kaun maarta hai. Main ne us se pucha kaun maarta hai.
- 13) G: Yeh to ek sawal tha na us se.
- 14) G: Main ne kabhi nahi dekhi.
- 15) G: Nahi.
- 16) G: Nahi nahi. Main en to opposition mae bhi nahi dekhi.
- 17) G: Nahi. Main ne kaha tha har jamaat ke andar criminals.
- 18) G: Nahi, nahi hain.
- 19) G: Nahi, koi nahi hai.
- 20) G: Har jamaat mae thay, unko out kiya.
- 21) G: Nahi, mujhe nahi pata.
- 22) G: Bilkul aaj bhi.
- 23) G: Acha aapko pata hai mutahidda mae jab pata chalta hai jo criminal activity, kyun Altaf bhai nae kaha ke saray jitney bhi jinky paas ghair qanuni aslaha hai wo jama karaen.
- 24) G: Hamen afsos ha k inkay karkun ka katal huwa. Lekin mujhe btao yar k ye kahan ki sharafat ha k ap iske reaction me 100 gariyan jala den, 10 logo ko mar den..
- 25) G: yeh bhi main aaj apko bataonga.
- 26) G: Dekhen meray liye puri Lyari ne kaam kiya.
- 27) G: ...Main dai hun. Mujhe pata hai problem kya hai Lyari ka.
- 28) G: Koi nahi milti, aapko izzat di jati hai.
- 29) G: ...Agar MQM us waqt government chor deti, paanch saal democracy pura nahi hota.

2. Maxim of Quantity in T1

a. Maxim of Quantity-Host in T1

Flouting the Maxim of Quantity by the Host in T1

- 1) H: Acha ek minute baat sunaen. Yeh aap main ne koi Aman committee ke hawaly se aap se ek sawal kiya gaya tha 2010 mae. Kyunky aap keh rahy thay, teen saal pehly aap kaha

karty thay, 2010 teen saal pehly hi banta hai, to aap ne kuch or baat kit hi Aman committee ke havalay se. Kashif Abbasi sahab ka show tha.

- 2) H: Aap sahi keh rahy hain, but main ne jo aapko clip dikhaya hai na 2012 ka tha. Mujhe bara afsoos ho raha hai k ap itne patthar dil admi hain. Altaf Hussain sahib itny pyar se aapko kaalen kiya karte thay. Aapka khayal rakhte thay. Aap pe hamla hota tha, aapka puchte thay. Kese admi hain aap? Apko ahsaas to ho raha hoga? Itny buray aap admi hain? Itna patthar dil hai aapka ke aap ne itni der laga di Altaf bhai ki baat sun ne me or MQM join karny me. Afsoos ho raha hoga apko?
- 3) H: Yeh kesa hai ke jab aap bahar se dekhen tab aapko criminals bhi nazar aa rahy hon, target killers bhi nazar aa rahy hon. Yeh bhi nazar aa raha ho ke inka ek banda marta ha, ye 100 gariyan jalaty hain. 10 banday marte hain. Yeh bhi nazar aa raha ho ke Lyari ke awam ko kabhi inko ghusne nahi detay. 2000 se ziada vote nahi detay. Or jab ap andar jaen, 9/0 k jese hi andar jaen or agar aap pyar dekhen, jo ke pehly bhi aapko buhat detay thay Altaf Hussain sahib, to aapko na criminals dikhen, na target killers dikhen, na party ki buraiyan nazar ayen. Aapko yeh bhi lagay ke jo apko pehly lagta tha ke agar aap Lyari se kharay hogye MQM k ticket pe to aapko pagal kuttay ne kata hoga to ap kharay honge. Magar ab aapko lagay ke aap jeet bhi jaenge. Yeh andar or bahar ka maamla mujhe samaj mae nahi aa raha kuch.
- 4) H: Main dua karta hun aapko pyar, muhabbat, yeh sari cheezen milti rahain, or Altaf bhai to aap se shuru se hi pyar karty hain, aap ne kaha. Main ab umeed karta hunk e aap bhi ab unsy usi tarah se pyar karty rahy jo aapka 15, 20 din pehly shuru hua hai pyar.
- 5) H: Mujhe samajh mae nahi aa raha aap ke itni muhabbat or itni, 15, 20 din mae kya hogaya. N bhai ke bari aap se meri baat cheet rahi hai. Pata nahi kya ho gaya 15, 20 din mae. Main mujhe yaqeen hai ke wo aap se buhat pyar karty hongy, yeh aapko pehly kyun nahi nazar aya. Mujeh yeh nahi samaj mae aa raha.
- 6) H: NG sahab aap ne nai party join ki hai sir or aapky aap baray talkshows mae aatay rahy hain. Main khud bhi keh raha hun ke aap bara khul ke boltay rahy aaj se pehly. Main umeed karta hun yeh wali salahiat bhi aapki baqi rahy or party discipline ki jo pabandian hoti hain, aap uski pabandi karain ya na karain, wo bhi pata nahi. Ab aap ne hi faisla karna hai. Altaf Hussain sahab se jo aapka pyar or muhabbat hai, wo bhi barqarar rahy. Main yeh bhi umeed karta hun ke jitni muhabbat wo aap se itny lambay arsay se kar rahy

hain, jiska aap jawab nahi de saky or aap ne buhat der se MQM join ki, ab aao teen, char se multiply karky unko itni muhabbat den taqay wo barabar ho saky. Yeh umeed ki ja sakti hai?

7) H: Is show mae to aap ne pura sabuut diya hai.

b. Maxim of Quantity-Guest in T1

Flouting the Maxim of Quantity by the Guest in T1

- 1) G: Jo izzat or jo muhabbat MQM ne mujhe di hai, main aapko misaal du ke jab main ne MQM join ki hai abhi, koi 15 din pehly, to aap yaqeen karen ke ma prime minister jitne elect hoty hain, wo jatay hain 9/0 mae hazri detay hain. President elect hoty hain, main unky sath jata tha. To is tareekay se ka reception mujhe dia gaya.
- 2) G: Lyari ke loag nahi hain crminils. Lyari ke loag jo hain wo bechary khud yarghamal hain unky hath mae. Main kyun Lyari se lar raha hun? Agar mujhe aap bataen ke main, mujhe agar ek winning seat milti MQM ki taraf se, mujhe koi pagal kuttay ne to nahi kata hai ke main ja ke Lyari mae khwamakhwah ja ke itni bari security threat hoty huwy main jata hun. Lyari, Waziristan ban gaya hai aaj. Aap election compaign chalaty hain to aap par bara risk hai. Lekin main ne kyun yeh risk uthaya, takay Lyari ke awam ko azadi dilaon un se.
- 3) G: Mujhe kaha bilkul row o aap, youtube waghera chalta hai, aap jaen, or us mae khud kaha hai Aziz Baloch ne ke main NG ke haathon jo hai, hum apna jitna humary paas ghair qanuni aslaha hai, wo hum surrender karny ke liye tayar hain. Theek hai. Main ne Zulfiqar Mirza ko kaha ke jab unhi dino Zulfiqar Mirza ne Larkana se koi dakait tha, usko press conference karky, usay surrender kiya. Usay press conference karky dikhaya key eh dekho is ne surrender kiya hai...
- 4) G: Main aapko ek misaal di hai. Main samajhta hun ke dekhen yeh nahi janty hain, jo jiske jiska jiska problem hota hai na, daant mae agar usko, daant nikaalna hota hai. Wo dentist k paas jana chahiay na. Wo doctor or dentist hoga. Wo kisi dai k paas nahi jaega. To ma dai hun. Mujhe pata ha k problem kya ha Lyari ka. Mujhe unho ne nahi kaha. Unho ne bahar se log, imported log lakar, unho ne kaha ke Lyari k maamlat hal karo. Aj aap Lyari k maamlat dekh rahy hain, ke unko ghutnay tekny paray People's party ko, ticket de diya.

- 5) G: MQM mae main kyun aya hun? Isi liye to aya hun ke MQM ke andar yeh jo pressure dena ke yeh ji meray buhat sary dost meray peechy, achy achy, apny qabeely ke baray hain, muazzazeen hain, unse bhi jab main ne baat ki, aap join Karen, unho ne ek impression unka tha, jo 9/0 ke bahar logon ka impression hota hai, wo kuch or hota hai. 9/0 ke andar jata hai to usko sahih pata chalta hai ke MQM.
- 6) G: Home ministry kis ke paas thi?
- 7) G: Meray dada 1927 se election lar rahy hain Lyari se. 1927 mae pehli dafa election se laray hain or 2008 tak 3rd generation Lyari se election. Kuch to loag hum se khush hongy jo main ne itny kaam kiye hain. Wo logon ka pata abhi chaly ga.
- 8) G: Lyari ke awam kya dekh rahy hain is waqt. Ek taraf wo dekh rahy hain ke goli hai, dusri taraf jo hai NG hai. Ab faisla Lyari ke awam ke hath mae hai ke wo kya. Agar Lyari ke, agar ek minute, agar Lyari ke andar chowk ke upar logon ko jalaya jata hai. Aapko pata hai, bachay jo chotay chotay bachay das saal ke, baara saal ke, unky zehan kitny kharab ho gaey hain. Teen raat tak soay nahi. Abhi jis tareeqay se wahan par le ja kar logon ke tuqray tuqray kiye, sar se football khela gaya, logon ko 8 chowk pe zinda jalaya gaya, public nahi dekh rahi yeh? Yeh hum kis yani hum Pakistan mae, main pehly hi dekh raha tha Lyari mae kya hony ja raha hai.
- 9) G: NG ko kho diya hai na unho ne.
- 10) G: Woto puchen unse na. abhi kaun hai unky paas? Wo jinho ne mujhe ticket. Das logon ko main en ticket dilaya, 2008 ke election. Jisko main ne ticket dilaya, wohi sab se pehly meray khilaf ho gaya.

Violating the Maxim of Quantity by the Guest in T1

- 1) G: Aap aapko main stand karta hun apny statement ko. Ye 2010 ka aap dikh arahy hain. Yeh haqeeqat hai. Jab Aman committee bani thi, wok is purpose ke liye bani thi. Wahan pe do teen groups thay apas mae lar rahy thay ro unky beech mae cease fire karana or unky beech mae, takay yeh apas mae na laren, or Lyari ko jo hai matlab peace de, aman de. Isliye Aman committee banai. Lekin us waqt ke jab home minister ne, us waqt ke jab information minister ne, us waqt ke chand ministers ne jab unky upar hath rakha, to yeh phir ek bonay thay jo baad mae jin ban gaey.
- 2) G: Dekhen meray liye puri Lyari ne kaam kiya.

- 3) G: Aziz Baloch to jail me tha. Aziz Baloch UC k nazim ka election hara ha. 2005 me, People's Party k candidate k saamne.
- 4) G: Bilkul, or wo is liye kyunki Lyari ke har jitney bhi hain, Lyari achay loag bhi hain.
- 5) G: Dekhen voluntarily logon ko ikhatta karke protest karty hain, agar aapke ksi karkun ko koi bhi nuqsan pohanchta hai. Sabse bari achi baat mujhe MQM mae yehi lagi ke ek chota karkun bhi agar, isko b nuqsan pohanchta hai, to Altaf bhai ki statement ajati ha. Puri MQM aapki security par ajati ha. Aapko defend karti hai. Aap aapki madad krti hai. Theek hai. Agar aapko voluntarily loag samajhte hain ke ghalat hua. Apni dukaanen band kar den to wo loag apny apny muhabbat mae MQM ke liye ke ji ghalat hua hai.
- 6) Nahi nahi. Aaj bhi main kehta hun ke agar kisi party ke kisi bhi workers ko mara jata hai, target killing aaj bhi ho rahi hai. Das, das loag, baara baara loag mar rahy hain. Kyun aaj kyun nahi ho rahy. Kyun kyun usky reaction mae pura jo hai Karachi ke andar killings ho rahi hain. Kyun aaj kyun nahi ho rahi yeh? Agar ek, do incident aesy huay hain to uska main ne misaal di hai ke un ko kaun maarta hai? Thelay valon ko kaun maarta hai? Main ne to kabhi ye nahi kaha ke MQM maar rahi hai. Main ne kaha kaun maarta hai. Main ne us se pucha kaun maarta hai.
- 7) G: Nahi, nahi, nahi. Nahi na. Yeh ek you know, lighter mood mae main baat kar gaya. Main chala gaya. Mujhe kya pata hai ke Asfand Wali jo hai wo president sahab ke paas jaengy row o kahengy ek NG en humein aurat bola, kaha hai. Hum pathan hain humein, o bhai main ne to ye mazaq tha. Wo sab meray dost hain.
- 8) G: Yeh to ek sawal tha na us se.
- 9) G:Nahi suno. Main en jo baat kit hi People's Party ke MNA ki hesiat se baat kit hi. Theek hai. Party ko defend karna aapky MNA ka farz hota hai.
- 10) G: 2011 ka aap bata rahy hain na.

3. Maxim of Relation in T1

a. Maxim of Relation-Guest in T1

Flouting the Maxim of Relevance by the Guest in T1

- 1) G: 3 saal pehly 2010 hi hota hai.
- 2) G: Pyar to main aap se bhi buhat karta hun.
- 3) G: Main shuru se khubsurat baatein karta hun.

- 4) G: Dekho meri baat suno. Pagal kutta jo hai na wo zindagi me ek hi dafa kat ta hai. Mujhe nahi kata kabhi. Theek hai na.
- 5) G: Dekhen yeh jo show hai 2011 ka hai.
- 6) G: Aap logon ke liye to awam bhar mae jaey.
- 7) G: Khuda ko mano, aap logon ka rate lagta hai.
- 8) G: Nahi aapki main tareef karun zara isliye kyunki aapki tareef chief justice ne bhi ek case mae ki hai, or aap achi tarah janty hain.
- 9) G: Shahzaib Khanzada sahab ke baray mae main keh sakta hun ke wo apny zameer ko nahi bechta hai.
- 10) G: ...Bibi ke alfaz kyat hay jab main mil kar gaya. Main ne kaha bibi main Asif Zardari sahab se mil kar aya hun, to itni excited ho kar us ny kaha ek I wish I was with you.
- 11) G: Mujhe sab pata hai.
- 12) G: Dekhen meray liye puri Lyari ne kaam kiya.
- 13) G: Aziz Baloch to jail me tha. Aziz Baloch UC k nazim ka election hara ha. 2005 me, People's party k candidate k saamne.
- 14) G: MQM mae main kyun aya hun? Isi liye to aya hun ke MQM ke andar yeh jo pressure dena ke yeh ji meray buhat sary dost meray peechy, achy achy, apny qabeely ke baray hain, muazzazeen hain, unse bhi jab main ne baat ki, aap join Karen, unho ne ek impression unka tha, jo 9/0 ke bahar logon ka impression hota hai, wo kuch or hota hai. 9/0 ke andar jata hai to usko sahih pata chalta hai ke MQM.

4. Maxim of Manner in T1

a. Maxim of Manner-Guest in T1

Flouting the Maxim of Manner by the Guest in T1

- 1) G: Mujhe sab pata hai.
- 2) G: Mujhe Lyari ke jis bandy se main haath milata hun, mujhe pata hota hai ke usky dil mae kya hai.
- 3) G: Har JIT k saamny haathi ko bitha do, baad mae ek ghenty baad kahega, main haathi nahi main hiran hun.
- 4) G: Dekho meri baat suno. Pagal kutta jo hai na wo zindagi me ek hi dafa kat ta hai. Mujhe nahi kata kabhi. Theek hai na.

Violating the Maxim of Manner by the Guest in T1

1) G: Dekhen meray liye puri Lyari ne kaam kiya.

• **Table 2**

• **Findings with reference to Conversational Maxims of Leech**

1. Tact Maxim in T1

a. Tact Maxim-Host in T1

Flouting the Tact Maxim by the Host in T1

1) H: Aap ne kaha unky paas criminals hain, mutahidda ke paas.

2) H: Theek hai. Pagal kuttay ne nahi kata to kharay hon.

b. Tact Maxim-Guest in T1

Flouting the Tact Maxim by the Guest in T1

1) G: Wo bhi btaen na aap.

2) G: Wo dikhaen na aap.

3) G: Dikhaen na aap ke kya haqeeqat hai.

Violating the Tact Maxim by the Guest in T1

1) G: Mujh se pehly ke sawal na puchen.

2) G: Muh se abhi ke puchen.

2. Approbation Maxim in T1

a. Approbation Maxim-Host in T1

Flouting the Approbation Maxim by the Host in T1

1) H: Wesay aapko darna chahiay aapko wesas welcome mila hai. Aapko darna chahiay.

2) H: Pehly hi nazar aa raha hoga ke ticket nahi milegi.

3) H: Han to ticket nahi milegi na.

4) H: Mujhe bara afsos ho raha hai ke aap itny patthar dil admi hain.....Itne buray aap admi hain. Itna patthar dil hai aapka, ke aap ne itni der laga di Altaf Bhai ki baat sun ne mae or MQM join krny mae.

5) H: Aap ne bari ziadti ki hai Altaf bhai ke sath.

6) H: Acha jis jamaat mae ap gaey hain, yeh konsi sharafat hai ke unka ek banda marta hai, 100 gariyan jala dety hain. 10 banday maar dety hain. Yeh aapki yeh jamaat hai na, jisme aap gaey hain. Yeh konsi sharafat hai.

7) H: Mutahidda ka banda marta hai das gariyan bhi jalti hain, das banday bhi martay hain. Yeh kyun hota hai.

- 8) H: Aap ne bari ziadti ki hai Altaf bhai ke sath.
- 9) H: Kitna dil dukhaya aap ne unka.
- 10) H: Jumla bara khubsurat nahi hai, agar mujhe 200 loag chahty bhi hain to mujhe kya pagal kuttay ne kata hai ke main mutahidda ka ticket lunga.
- 11) H: ...aap ne bhi apny nazariyat pe compromise kar liya.
- 12) H: ...Yeh andar or bahar ka maamla mujhe samajh mae nahi aa raha kuch.

b. Approbation Maxim-Guest in T1

Flouting Approbation Maxim by the Guest in T1

- 1) G: Aap logon ke liye to awam bhar mae jae kyunky media ke liye to.....
- 2) G: Khuda ko mano, aap logon ka rate lagta hai.

3. Modesty Maxim in T1

a. Modesty Maxim-Guest in T1

Flouting the Modesty Maxim by the Guest in T1

- 1) G: Mujhe sab pata ha.
- 2) G: Mujhe Lyari ke jis banday se main hath milata hu, mujhe pata hota hai ke usky dil mae kya hai.
- 3) G:Main dai hu, mujhe pata ha ke problem kya hai Lyari ka.
- 4) G: Dekhen mere liye puri Lyari ne kaam kiya.
- 5) G: NG ko kho diya hai unho ne.
- 6) G: Main shuru se khubsurat baatein karta hun.
- 7) G: Shuru se khubsurat baatein karta hun.
- 8) G: ...Main saaf baatein karta hun.
- 9) G: ...Ab aap dekhna Lyari ke loag kitnay vote detay hain.
- 10) G: Aap jitni meri burai karen.
- 11) G: Main wo anchor mae se nahi hai jisko agar das hazar ropay zyada mil jaey to wo apni jo hai, channel chor dy.

Violating the Modesty Maxim by the Guest in T1

- 1) G: Lyari ke awam kya dekh rahy hain is waqt, ek taraf wo dekh rahy hain ke goli hai, dusri taraf jo hai NG hai.
- 2) G: NG ko kho diya hai unho ne.

4. Agreement Maxim in T1

a. Agreement Maxim-Host in T1

Flouting the Agreement Maxim by the Host in T1

- 1) H: Wo to nahi le raha ticket khud.
- 2) H: Buzurg committee kuch nahi hota hai.
- 3) H: Wesay aapko darna chahye, aapko wesa welcome mila hai. Aapko darna chahiay kyunky jis President or Prime minister ko wahan welcome mila, usko baad mae wo sun ne ko bhi mili Altaf Hussain sahab ki taqreeron mae. Phir ap daren ke apko wesa hi welcome de diya gaya hai.
- 4) H: Yeh ap ne kabhi nahi kaha.
- 5) H: Nahi to nahi agar ANP ya People's Party ka banda maray tab to nahi hota.
- 6) H: Nahi aap aaj to keh rahy, thori der pehly keh rahy thay aap ke aesa nahi hota.
- 7) H: Nahi. Allah na kary ke awam bhar mae jaey.
- 8) H: Yeh yehi to yeh volunteer dar nahi hai to yeh kya hai?

b. Agreement Maxim-Guest in T1

Flouting the Agreement Maxim by the Guest in T1

- 1) G: Dekhen mazay karny ke liye main siyasat mae nahi aya hu. Main kaam karny ke liye siyasat mae aya hun.
- 2) G: Nahi kyun. Meray liye sirf ek Lyari nahi hai.
- 3) G: Yeh to aap samajhty hain na.
- 4) G: Nahi, nahi.
- 5) G: Nahi, nahi.
- 6) G: Nahi, nahi. Main ne to opposition mae bhi nahi dekhi.
- 7) G: Nahi mera hath kyun jaega?
- 8) G: Nahi. Zindagi mae 25 saal tak main ne People's Party ko diya. Main koi 100 saal zindagi le kar nahi aya hun. Aakhri ke jo meray kuch time hai mera ye ahed hai ke main MQM mae hi rahunga.
- 9) G: Nahi. Main ne kaha tha har jamaat ke andar criminals.
- 10) G: Nahi hai.

Violating the Agreement Maxim by the Guest in T1

- 1) G: Yar dekho, jalanay walay koi or hotay hain.
- 2) G: Koi nahi. Yeh yeh propaganda hai ghalat hai.

- 3) G: Nahi, nahi, nahi.
- 4) G: Aesa huwa hi nahi ha.
- 5) G: Nahi, nahi, aaj bhi main kehta hun.
- 6) G: Nahi, voluntarily band huwa na. Konsay dukaan jalaye gaey? Konsay dukaano pe grenade maray gaey? Kuch huwa aesa?
- 7) G: Nahi, dar nahi hai. Yeh muhabbat hai.
- 8) G: Yeh dar nahi hai. Yeh muhabbat hai.
- 9) G: Yeh dar nahi hai.

• **Table 3**

• **Findings with reference to Politeness Strategies of Brown and Levinson**

1. Bald On-record Politeness Strategies in T1

a. Bald On-record Politeness Strategies-Host in T1

- 1) H: Agli dafa late jaen to aap ne mujhe phone krna hai ke punishment milti hai ya nahi milti ha.
- 2) H: Main usky bawajuud sawal to karunga.
- 3) H: Ab aap bataen.

b. Bald On-record Politeness Strategies-Guest in T1

- 1) G: Wo dikhaen na aap.
- 2) G:Wo bhi btaen na aap.
- 3) G: Dikhaen na aap ke kya haqeeqat ha.
- 4) G: Ye, ye, ye aap 17 March mae main ne join kiya, us se pehly ke sawal hain. To mujhse pehly ke sawal na puchen.
- 5) G: Mujhse abhi ke puchen.
- 6) G: Wo to puchen un se na.
- 7) G: ...Ab aap dekhna Lyari ke loag kitny vote detay hain.
- 8) G: Dekho meri baat suno. Pagal kutta jo hai na wo zindagi me ek hi dafa kat ta hai. Mujhe nahi kata kabhi. Theek hai na.
- 9) G: Nahi, nahi dikhaen. Dikhany mae time kyun zaya kar rahy hain.
- 10) G: ...Main challenge karta hun. Aap aap dekh lena.

2. Positive Politeness Strategies in T1

a. Positive Politeness Strategies-Host in T1

- 1) H: Buhat shukria kea ap ne apna qeemti waqt nikala.
- 2) H: Apka bara purpose hai, jiski qadar karni chahiay.
- 3) H: Aram se bethain, mazay karain.
- 4) H: ...Yeh main aapke alfaz se zara masrur hona chahta hun. Agar aap sun na chahty hain, suna dun?
- 5) H: Chalain sir buhat shukria ke aap ne meri tareef ki.
- 6) H: NG sahab aap ne nai party join ki hai sir or aapky aap baray talkshows mae aatay rahy hain. Main khud bhi keh raha hun ke aap bara khul ke boltay rahy aaj se pehly. Main umeed karta hun yeh wali salahiat bhi aapki baqi rahy or party discipline ki jo pabandian hoti hain, aap uski pabandi karain ya na karain, wo bhi pata nahi. Ab aap ne hi faisla karna hai. Altaf Hussain sahab se jo aapka pyar or muhabbat hai, wo bhi barqarar rahy. Main yeh bhi umeed karta hun ke jitni muhabbat wo aap se itny lambay arsay se kar rahy hain, jiska aap jawab nahi de saky or aap ne buhat der se MQM join ki, ab aao teen, char se multiply karky unko itni muhabbat den taqay wo barabar ho saky. Yeh umeed ki ja sakti hai?

b. Positive Politeness Strategies-Guest in T1

- 1) G: Buhat bari ziadti hai.
- 2) G: Pyar to main aap se bhi buhat karta hun.
- 3) G: Pyar main aap se buhat karta hun.
- 4) G: Shahzaib Khanzada ke baray mae main keh sakta hun ke wo apne zameer ko nahi bechta ha, kyunky main ne aapky dekhain hain, jistarah aap ne logon ke issues uthaey hain, aapki main tareef karta hun.
- 5) G: Nahi aapki main tareef karun zara isliye kyunky aapki tareef chief justice ne bhi ek case mae ki hai, or aap achi tarah janty hain.

3. Negative Politeness Strategies in T1

a. Negative Politeness Strategies-Host in T1

- 1) H: Agar main kahun, bura lagta hai but main kahun ke NG sahib, aapko kisi pagal kuttya ne kata hai ke aap Lyari se kharay huay, to aap kya kahengy?
- 2) H: Aap sahi keh rahy hain, but main ne jo aapko clip dikhaya hai na 2012 ka tha.
- 3) H:Mera sawal nahi tha yeh. Main aapky alfaaz se zara masroor hona chahta hun. Agar aap sun na chahty hain suna dun?

4) H: Kitna dil dukha hoga Altaf Hussain sahab ka.

4. Off-record Politeness Strategies in T1

a. Off-record Politeness Strategies-Host in T1

1) H: Acha to abhi to aap ko pata nahi hai ke main puchny kya kya wala hun.

2) H: N sahab, aesi baatein karengy aap?

3) H: Ye jhandon wali gariyon mae ghumtay rahen, theek tha, MQM walay?

4) H: Aap ne aesay pucha tha bas?

5) H: Itni khubsurat baatein aap pehly kyun nahi karty thay ke JIT is tarah hoti hai or is tarah hoti hai.

6) H: Matlab aap badal gaey to Lyari ke voter bhi badal gaey.

7) H: Samajhte thay ke 9/0 humesha se aapko ghar lagta tha. 9/0 se kesi kesi baatein ki gai hain, wo bhi dikhata hun.

b. Off-record Politeness Strategies-Guest in T1

1) G: Yeh to aap samajhty hain na.

2) G: Aap jitni meri burai karen.

3) G: Home ministry kis ke paas thi?

• Table 4

• Findings with reference to Impoliteness Strategies of Culpeper

1. Bald On-record Impoliteness Strategies in T1

a. Bald On-record Impoliteness Strategies-Host in T1

1) H: Aap ne yeh bhi kaha tha ke aapko sab pata hai ke Karachi mae kis ke paas kitna aslaha hai. To btaen na sir, aap ne kaha tha ma btaonga.

2) H: Ek ghenty ke andar shehar band ho jata hai or phir, phir 15, 20 minute k andar khul jata hai, yeh kesy karti hai aapki MQM?

3) H: Kyun keh rahy hain ke pagal kuttay ne kata hai main jo khara hun. Theek hai, pagal kuttay ne nahi kata to kharay hon.

2. Positive Impoliteness Strategies in T1

a. Positive Impoliteness Strategies-Host in T1

1) H: Main wesay Lyari ka hun nahi, isliye main bata raha hun, aap underestimate kar rahy hain.

2) H: Nahin to agar ANP ya People's Party ka banda maray, tab to nahi hota.

- 3) H: Mutahidda ka banda marta hai, das garian bhi jalti hain, das banday bhi martay hain. Ye kyun hota ha?
- 4) H: Das to meeting hi nahi hui honghi abhi tak.
- 5) H: Nahi to Mutahidda bhi sath thi na. 20 minister leke bethi thi na. Ab sirf People's Party zimmaydar hai?
- 6) H: Or jo yeh 20 ministries le kar unky beech mae bethy huay thay.
- 7) H: Phir 20 ministrian le kar bethy rehna sahi hai? Inki koi zimmaydari nahi banti?
- 8) H: Nahi aap aaj to keh rahy, thori der pehly keh rahy thay aap ke aesa nahi hota.
- 9) Mujhe bara afsoos ho raha hai ke ap itne patthar dil admi hain. Altaf Hussain sahib itny pyar se aapko kaalen kiya karte thay. Aapka khayal rakhte thay. Aap pe hamla hota tha, aapka puchte thay. Kese admi hain aap? Apko ahsaas to ho raha hoga? Itny buray aap admi hain? Itna patthar dil hai aapka ke aap ne itni der laga di Altaf bhai ki baat sun ne me or MQM join karny me. Afsoos ho raha hoga apko?
- 3) H: Aap ne kaha unky paas criminals hain, mutahidda ke paas.
- 10) H: Jab opposition mae to baar baar dekhty thay. Baar baar baatein karty thay.
- 11) H: Yeh aap hi ka jumla hai ke Karachi mae Waziristan se ziada aslaha hai.
- 12) H: Sirf Karachi ki? Aapki Party kehti hai puray mulk ki karo. Sirf Karachi ki na karo.
- 13) H: Jab aap ne yehi kaha tha kata hai.
- 14) H: Wo to aap ne aakhir mae cover up kar diya.
- 15) H: Yeh yehi to yeh volunteer dar nahi hai to yeh kya hai?
- 16) H: Yehi baat aap ne pehly bhi kahi thi ke party ticket na de, party mae rahunga.
- 17) H: Magar aap N sahab agar Lyari mae free and fair nahi hoga to iska maatlab hai ke Karachi ki baqi constituencies mae bhi free and fair nahi hoga.
- 18) H: Nahi to nahi agar ANP ya People's Party ka banda maray tab to nahi hota.
- 19) H: Nahi aap aaj to keh rahy, thori der pehly keh rahy thay aap ke aesa nahi hota.

b. Positive Impoliteness Strategies-Guest in T1

- 1) G: Mujhe pata hai unka kaam hai SHO ka transfer karna.
- 2) G: Nahi, voluntarily band huwa na. Konsay dukaan jalaye gaey? Konsay dukaano pe grenade maray gaey? Kuch huwa aesa?
- 3) G: Dekhen mazay karny ke liye main siyasat mae nahi aya hun. Main kaam karne ke liye siyasat mae aya hun.

- 4) G: Nahi kyun, mere liye sirf ek Lyari nahi hai. Main Karachi mae kisi bhi hissay se main khara ho sakta hun.
- 5) Nahi nahi. Aaj bhi main kehta hun ke agar kisi party ke kisi bhi workers ko mara jata hai, target killing aaj bhi ho rahi hai. Das, das loag, baara baara loag mar rahy hain. Kyun aaj kyun nahi ho rahy. Kyun kyun usky reaction mae pura jo hai Karachi ke andar killings ho rahi hain. Kyun aaj kyun nahi ho rahi yeh? Agar ek, do incident aesy huay hain to uska main ne misaal di hai ke un ko kaun maarta hai? Thelay valon ko kaun maarta hai? Main ne to kabhi ye nahi kaha ke MQM maar rahi hai. Main ne kaha kaun maarta hai. Main ne us se pucha kaun maarta hai.

3. Negative Impoliteness Strategies in T1

a. Negative Impoliteness Strategies-Host in T1

- 1) H: Wese aapko darna chahiay, apko wesa welcome mila hai. Aapko darna chahiye, kyunye jis President or Prime minister ko wahan welcome mila, usko baad mae wo sun nay ko bhi mili, Altaf Hussain sahab ki taqreero mae. Phir aap daren ke aapko wesa hi welcome de diya gaya hai.
- 2) H: Yeh main keh raha hun, aap janty thay na. Aap ke liye office mae kaam ke liye aata tha.
- 3) H: Acha jis jamaat mae aap gaye hain, yeh konsi sharafat ha ke unka ek banda marta ha, 100 gariyan jala dety hain. 10 banday maar dety hain. Yeh aapki yeh jamaat hai na, jis mea aap gaey hain. Yeh konsi sharafat ha.
- 4) H: But Lyari ke awaam ne aj tak Mutahidda qaumi movement ko Lyari mae ghusny nahi diya.
- 5) H: 2000 se ziada vote nahi diye aapko. Last vote diya tha wo NG ka nahi tha, People's Party ka vote tha.
- 6) H: Wesay aapko darna chahiay aapko wesas welcome mila hai. Aapko darna chahiay.
- 7) H: Pehly hi nazar aa raha hoga ke ticket nahi milegi.
- 8) H: Han to ticket nahi milegi na.
- 9) H: Zardari sahab milnay k atime dety nahi.
- 10) H: Talkshow mae aapke pabandi laga detay hain.
- 11) H: Talkshow mae agar gun hath mae le len to aitraaz karty hain.
- 12) H: Aap apny aap ko sardar kahen to masla.

- 13) H: Ek banda, jis party mae MashaAllah aap hain, unka ek banda marta hai, do banday maar diye.
- 14) H: Aap ne bari ziadti ki hai Altaf bhai ke sath.
- 15) H: Kitna dil dukhaya aap ne unka.
- 16) H: Or yehi wajah hai ke NG sahab ne MQM join ki.
- 17) H: Teer ki taraf na laga dain.
- 18) H: ...aap ne bhi apny nazariyat pe compromise kar liya.
- 19) H: Us waqt konsa bata diya kisi ko aap ne.
- 20) H: Bhai main dekhta agar Altaf bhai aapko na detay ticket Azizabad ka or Lyari.
- 21) H: To aap ne zikar nahi kiya tha wo Hyderabad Rizvi sahab ke sath ke ek banda marta hai ya kuch hota hai to 100 garian jala detay hain. Yeh dar nahi hai.
- 22) H: Aapka afsos ka alam kya hoga wesay agar aapko sirf Lyari se ticket mil jaey.
- 23) H: Mujhe samajh mae nahi aa raha aap ke itni muhabbat or itni, 15, 20 din mae kya hogaya. N bhai ke bari aap se meri baat cheet rahi hai. Pata nahi kya ho gaya 15, 20 din mae. Main mujhe yaqeen hai ke wo aap se buhat pyar karty hongy, yeh aapko pehly kyun nahi nazar aya. Mujeh yeh nahi samaj mae aa raha.
- 24) H: ...Yeh is liye keh rahy hain na ke People's Party to party hai, chorna asaan hai, kisi party ko join kar len. Mutahidda ko chorna koi asaan kaam to hai nahi. Or chor ke kisi or party ko join karna, or asaan kaam nahi hai. Aapko pata hai na.
- 25) H: Aap chor ke to dekhien.

b. Negative Impoliteness Strategies-Guest in T1

- 1) G: Aap logon ke liye to awam bhar mae jaey, kyunky media ke liye to.
- 2) G:Lekin assay bhi to hain, channels har 2 maheenay baad badal dete hain, sirf ziada pese k upar. Rate lgta ha yar ap logo ka.
- 3) G: Main wo anchor mae se nahi hai jisko agar das hazar ropay zyada mil jaey to wo apni jo hai, channel chor dy.

4. Sarcasm/mock Politeness in T1

a. Sarcasm/mock Politeness-Host in T1

- 1) H: Jb tak Rehman daket aap ke liye vote mangay theek, Aziz Baloch aap ke liye chaey serve karay theek. Jab wo bechara bara hojae, to bona bara ho gaya.

- 2) H: Itni khubsurat baatein aap pehly kyun nahi karty thay ke JIT is tarah hoti hai or is tarah hoti hai.
- 3) H: Jumla bara khubsurat nahi hai, agar mujhe 200 loag chahty bhi hain to mujhe kya pagal kuttay ne kata hai ke main mutahidda ka ticket lunga.
- 4) H: Agar aap jawab sochna chahain to soch len.
- 5) H: Agar aap jawab sochna chahain to soch len.
- 6) H: 9/0 aap ka ghar hai na, jo aapky ghar se yeh kaha gaya ke aap, aapky betay or yeh wo, aapky ghar se, aapky ghar se.
- 7) H: Yeh kesa hai ke jab aap bahar se dekhen tab aapko criminals bhi nazar aa rahy hon, target killers bhi nazar aa rahy hon. Yeh bhi nazar aa raha ho ke inka ek banda marta ha, ye 100 gariyan jalaty hain. 10 banday marte hain. Yeh bhi nazar aa raha ho ke Lyari ke awam ko kabhi inko ghusne nahi detay. 2000 se ziada vote nahi detay. Or jab ap andar jaen, 9/0 k jese hi andar jaen or agar aap pyar dekhen, jo ke pehly bhi aapko buhat detay thay Altaf Hussain sahib, to aapko na criminals dikhen, na target killers dikhen, na party ki buraiyan nazar ayen. Aapko yeh bhi lagay ke jo apko pehly lagta tha ke agar aap Lyari se kharay hogye MQM k ticket pe to aapko pagal kuttay ne kata hoga to ap kharay honge. Magar ab aapko lagay ke aap jeet bhi jaenge. Yeh andar or bahar ka maamla mujhe samaj mae nahi aa raha kuch.
- 8) H: Main dua karta hun aapko pyar, muhabbat, yeh sari cheezen milti rahain, or Altaf bhai to aap se shuru se hi pyar karty hain, aap ne kaha. Main ab umeed karta hunk e aap bhi ab unsy usi tarah se pyar karty rahy jo aapka 15, 20 din pehly shuru hua hai pyar.

- **Table 5**

- **Findings with reference to Evasive Strategies of Bull and Mayer**

- a. **Overt Evasive Strategies in T1**

- 1. **Attack the question or the journalist**

- 1) G: Yeh to aap samajhty hain na.
- 2) G: Aapko kis ne kaha mae Azizabad se lar raha hun....
- 3) G: Azizabad to meri seat nahi hai na.
- 4) G: Azizabad to meri seat nahi hai na.
- 5) G: Main wo anchor mae se nahi hai jisko agar das hazar ropay zyada mil jaey to wo apni jo hai, channel chor dy.

2. Question the question

- 1) G: MQM mae main kyun aya hun?
- 2) G: Home ministry kiske paas thi?
- 3) G: Main kyun puchun?
- 4) G: Kis cheez ki zimmaydar hai?
- 5) G: To kya huwa?
- 6) G: Nahi to kya huwa?
- 7) G: Nahi to kya huwa?
- 8) G: Ke main ne der se join kiya hai?
- 9) G: Kis cheez ka?
- 10) G: Kab ki?
- 11) G: Konsay dukaan jalaye gaey? Konsay dukaano pe grenade maray gaey? Kuch huwa aesa?

3. Decline to answer

- 1) G: Yeh, yeh, yeh aap 17 march mae main ne join kiya, is se pehly ke sawal hain, to mujhe pehly ke sawal na puchen.
- 2) G: Mujh se abhi ke puchen.

b. Covert Evasive Strategies in T1

1. Ignore the question

- 1) G: 3 saal pehly 2010 hi hota hai.
- 2) G: Abto time nahi hai. Abto time nahi hai, election ho rahy hain.
- 3) G: 2011 kaa ap bata rahy hain.
- 4) G: Pyar main aap se buhat karta hun.
- 5) G: Pyar to main aap se bhi buhat karta hun.
- 6) G: Main shuru se khubsurat baatein karta hun.
- 7) G: Shuru se khubsurat baatein karta hun.
- 8) G: Dekho meri baat suno. Pagal kutta jo hai na wo zindagi me ek hi dafa kat ta hai. Mujhe nahi kata kabhi. Theek hai na.
- 9) G: Main ne kaha hoga. Bilkul main ne kaha hoga.
- 10) G: Koi masla nahi. Koi masla nahi hai.

2. Give incomplete answers

- 1) G: Dekhen meray liye puri Lyari ne kaam kiya.
- 2) G: Dekho Shahzaib baat yeh hai ke MQM ko humesha kya hai ke negative ek impression hai MQM ke baray mae diya gaya hai.
- 3) G: Mujhe pata hai unka kaam hai SHO ka transfer karna.
- 4) G: NG ko kho diya hai unho ne.
- 5) G: Kyunky main unki party mae nahi tha na.
- 6) G: Yeh to aap samajhty hain na.

Appendix B

Talkshow 2-Jirga

- **Table 6**
- **Findings with reference to Conversational Maxims of Grice**
- 1. Maxim of Quality in T2**
- b. Maxim of Quality-Guest in T2**

Violating the Maxim of Quality by the Guest in T2

- 1) Nahi ji, woto I don't know.
- 2) G: Acha pehlay to main America k asar ko completely, absolutely reject karti hun. Humari kharja policy is hukumat mein America ke asar ya America ke dabao mei rahi hai, isko main at the very outset absolutely reject karti hun.
- 3) G: Nahi threat to buhat bari baat hoti hai...No I would say threat.
- 4) G: ...unho ne apnay National interest pursue karny hain, humain apny. Agar humne unko clerly bata den, jistarha humne unko bataya hai, to narazgi kis baat ki.
- 5) G: ...America kesath har kisam ki taluqaat hol dpe rahy jab tak US did not come around to our position.

- 2. Maxim of Quantity in T2**
- a. Maxim of Quantity-Guest in T2**

Flouting the Maxim of Quantity by the Guest in T2

- 1) G: Saleem sahab main to ap dekhen, main to is mind sae hi disagree karti hun. Yeh jo aap ne mindset mujhe bataya hai na k ye humari demand hai, yeh unki demand hai. Main apko bata deti hun. Amuman kaha jata hi ke humari demand hai Kashmir, Siachin, Sir

Creeks, humari demand hai, you know yeh humari demand hai. Yeh humari or Hindustan dono ki important demands hain, kyunke jabtak yeh territorial disputes India or Pakistan ke darmian solve nahi hongay, tabtak is khittay mae peace ro stability nahi aa sakaygi. Or iski jeeti jaagti sabut ya example hai Saarc ka region, jo keh pura ek hostage para hua hai. Saarc ek pura process hostage para hua ha, Indai or Pakistan ki talkhion or dushmanion sae. Usi mindset se log kehty hain, India ki jo priorities hain wo hain terrorism wo hai. Aap mujhe bataen Saleem sahab, jis Pakistan mae aap rehty hain, jis Pakistan mae main rehti hun, wahan pe terrorism humari priority nahi hai. Koi mujhe explain kar sakta hia ke terrorism Pakistan ke liye priority nahi hona chahiay. Yeh to India ki priority hai.

- 2) G: Yeh mindset ki baat hai. Main isko istarah dekhti hun, Pakistan ne apny puray Pakistani dor ma eek bilkul openness or ek commitment, deep abiding commitment jisko hum kehty hain to the dialogue process into normalization of relations thay.
- 3) G: Dekhen narazgi humne, unho ne apnay National interest pursue karny hain, humain apny. Agar humne unko clerly bata den, jistarha humne unko bataya hai, to narazgi kis baat ki. Hum koi, main baar baar yeh keh rahi hun ke humne koi yeh kaam unke as a hostile behaviour towards American toh bilkul nahi kiya. Na yeh humari intention hai na yeh hona chahiay. Na hum apni identity ko ksi bhi mulk, beshak hindustaan ho, beshak who America ho, beshak who koi or mulk ho, hum apni identity ko unky against na define kurain. Humari identity ek positive identity honi chahiay. Pakistan ke behtareen interest mae kya hai, us se munsalik honi chahiay, bajaye iske ke kisko kis tarah gharak karna hai.
- 4) G: Ab yeh thank you so much aap ne mujhe moka dia ke, kyunke yeh jo tasuraat hoty hain an, yeh jo conspiracies theories hoti hain, yeh jo narratives built hoty hain, who buhat miss informed hoty hain kabhi kabhi. Ab Saleem sahab main jab wahan pe thi, meri crown prince ke sath adh ponay ghenty ki mulakaat hui. Meri foreign minister ke sath do dhai ghenty ka interaction hui. Meri unky Prince Bunder, jo unke security advisor hain, unke sath kafi ghenton ki mulakkat hui. Or un sari mulakaaton mae mujhe ek dafa kisi shakhs ne, kisi ahem ya gher ahem bandy ne yeh nahi kaha ke aap Iran Pakistan pipe line na kurain. Iske baray mae baat tak nahi ki.
- 5) G: Main aapko ek or baat bhi kehti hun, main aapko ek personal level pe, agar aap samjhen, aap pehli cheez jo solve kuraingy, in a very difficult relationship mae sabse

mushkil or sabse complicated issue hai who, aap to apny aap se jhoot bol rahy hain, kyunke jabtak aap trust nahi built kuraingy, jabtak aap normalize nahi kuraingy apny relations, to aap sabse gher ahem shaid sabse pehly solve kar saktay hain.

- 6) G: Nahi dekhen yeh bilkul yakeenan jahan pe manna, yahan par manvana chahty hain. Kai cheezen humne achieve ki. Jahan humari achievement nahi hui, ya jahan jitna hum jitna chahty thay, who humain nahi mila to humain aitraaf karna hoga. I think, this is one of them. Is ma eek raasta nikla hai, thora sae k matlab, there was hope I remember as when I was leaving office k eek aadmi koi sign kar ke, shaid hum unky sath consultation uspar karni baki. Is se hat k eek example deti hun ke aap who jo asar America ki baat karty hain, drone policy America ki, I hope aap ne UN ki wo report or who jo headlines ai hain ke Pakistan has to give the International world.
- 7) Dekhen sadar Zardari ki guidance humesha rahi or unka, ye dekhen humari ek party thi na. Humari Pakistan Peoples Party ki ek falsafa hai. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto shaheed ne ek independent foreign policy, meri nazr mae pehli baar jink e dor mae ai or Bibi Shaheed ki bhi buhat sara regional focus tha, to who regional focus, I must feel satisfied as foreign minister of PPP ke I was able to assist because assisting the process by giving shape, koi bhi banda akela nahi kar sakta. Kehty hain na amli usko dhancha dia, who hum de saky. Or Saleem sahab aap yakeen manay, aaap khud bhi milty hain, aap buhat sary ambassadors ko milty hain, buhat sary intellectuals ko milty hain, aj duya Pakistan ke regional pivot ko recognize kar rahi hai, or uski waja se jitni aapki izzat puri dunya mae ho rahi hai wo kabhi US ke asar mae kaam karny sae nahi hui.
- 8) Hum log zameendar hain. Humari zameen kisi British raaj ke zariay nahi ai. Humary you know ancestors ne agar kaam kar ke zameenain banain to who har kisi ka haq hota hai. Agar jageerdar hona yeh hota hai ke wahan agar 250 bachon ke school ko khud chaplain. Wahan pe jo health facility, main sirf apny gao ki baat kar rahi hun, lekin kyunke ye hum wahan pe eye camp kurain har 11 saal, jis mae do hazar logon ko banaen. Sab kuch yeh mera you know, mery walid ki yeh personality thi k who cheezen yeh sari karty hain achy k eliyeh. Who kabhi political rang nahi dengy. Dekhen agar yeh jageerdar hona hota hai to jageerdar buhat behtar hain. Tail chor to nahi hain.

3. Maxim of Relation in T2

a. Maxim of Relation-Guest in T2

Flouting the Maxim of Relevance by the Guest in T2

- 1) G: Nahi yeh to aap Afghanistan pe chaly gye hain.
- 2) G: Nahi main keh rahi hun ke jo resources hamay darkaar hain wo kam hain, or jo resources, sorry jo darkaar hain wo ziada hain, or jo available hain wo kam hain....

Violating the Maxim of Relevance by the Guest in T2

- 1) G: Dekhen, they have their concerns okay. Having concerns about something is very against than very different than what you are saying. Unky conncersn hain, unky laws hain.
- 2) G: Dekhen Saleem sahab main isky bilkul khilaaf varz hun. Main is sae bilkul ikhtilaaf karti hun ke yeh India ka mokuf hai, ye Pakistan ka mokuf hai.
- 3) G: Dekhen Afghanistan mae humain kya seek karna hai, pehly to hum yeh determine karlen, because Afghanistan dard e sar hai ya job hi aap isko kehna chahain, wo Afghanistan hai.

4. Maxim of Manner in T2

a. Maxim of Manner-Guest in T2

Violating the Maxim of Manner by the Guest in T2

- 1) G: Dekhen mera nahi khayal koi bhi mulk dusray mulk ke sath naraz ho sakta hai, agar aap narazgi ka moka hi na den. Main humesha yeh kehti hun ke ek kharja policy ko sirf ek pressure lena chahiay. Wo pressure hona chahiay National interest ka. Ab aap abhi hum pe hai, Pakistanion pe hai ke hum National interest ko kistarah define karty hain.
- 2) Yeh to ab kehna gair munasib hoga. Main aapko isko generally keh deti hun. I think humary region mae buhat sary hukamrano ne humain buhat mayus kis hai. Isliye kiya kyunky wo purani rivayaton, purani compulsions or history ke burden mae se nikal nahi saky. Wo leadership show kar ke agay forge head nahi kar sky. Ab dekhien humary mulk mae kai logon ko kabhi bhi credit nahi dena chahty.
- 3) Ro bhi kai ho skty hain. To main kisi ko specifically nahi kahungi. Or hum log is mulk mae na kisi ko credit nahi dena chahty. President Zardari is one of them.

• Table 7

• Findings with reference to Conversational Maxims of Leech

1. Generosity Maxim in T2

a. Generosity Maxim-Host in T2

Flouting the Generosity Maxim by the Host in T2

- 1) H: Sarkari majburi nahi ha k abhi ap sach sach bata den ke yeh jo foreign policy ko aap chalti rahin puri, yeh kahan banti thi?

2. Approbation Maxim in T2

a. Approbation Maxim-Host in T2

Flouting the Approbation Maxim by the Host in T2

- 1) H: Jab aap log aye to India kesath phadda tha balky phir bhi Musharraf sahab ked or mae to aana jana hota tha, kuch process chal raha tha, aap logon ked or mae asay hi raha. India kesath phadda raha, koi behtari nahi ai.
- 2) H: Or rivaiti bhi raha.
- 3) H: Aap ke puray dor mae aap unko Pakistan aanay mae aamada nahi kar sakay.
- 4) H: Ab jab aap log ja rahy hain to doosron ke liye museebat chor di.
- 5) H: Naraz tha to phir agar aap logon ne kiya to karnama kya hua. Is mae aap itn abara credit kis cheez ka lena chahty hain?
- 6) H: Nahi hakumati log istarah jistarah America ki aankhon mae aankhen daal ke or bari bahaduri dikha di.
- 7) H: Dusra jo humari kharja policy ka nuks tha wo yeh ke humara sara approach Indian sentric hai.
- 8) H: Jab aap khud bhi kehti hain ke Kashmir ke maslay ko solve huwe baghair India ke sath humary behtareen taluqaat nahi ho saky or us silsilay mae aap ked or mae koi pesh riqqat nahi hui to phir to nakami hi hai...
- 9) H: Acha jo teesra nuks tha wo yehi hai ke humari kharja policy self destructive hai.
- 10) H: Isliye to main kehta hun ke self sestructive hai, lekin kya aaj bhi aap logon ki sympathy ek taraf Afghan Taliban or dusri taraf lashkar e taiba jesi tanzeemon ke sath nahi hai?
- 11) H: Acha Afghanistan jistarah dard e sar tha, aaj se paanch saal pehly, aap log jistarah chor ke ja rahy hain, us se kai guna ziada dard e sar hai.
- 12) H: ...Pakistan ki ek khatoon America ki kaid mae hai, Aafia Siddiqui. Hakumat ne bhi vaday kiye. Paanch saal mae aap unko America ki kaid se nahi chura sakin, to hum kesy kahen ke aap ek kamyab vazeer e kharja thi.

- 13) H: Kyunke aap log dar e pardah unse kehty rahy ke karty rahen. Who aap ke tavun se ho rahy hain.
- 14) H: To yeh aitraaz bhi buhat hota raha ke aap ghareeb tareen mulk ki ameer tareen foreign minister lagti thi.
- 15) H: Nahi jab aap uthaty rahy phir bhi masla hal nahi ho saka. Pakistan mae yeh militancy bhi barh rahi hai, sectarian bhi. Jiska matlab yeh hai ke humari interior ministry ki performance kharaab hai.

b. Approbation Maxim-Guest in T2

Flouting Approbation Maxim by the Guest in T2

- 1) G: ...hum to sirf keh rahy hain ke hum ne wo kiya jo National interest mae kiya. Iska aap log hi shor or vaavela macha rahy hain.

3. Modesty Maxim in T2

a. Modesty Maxim-Guest in T2

Flouting the Modesty Maxim by the Guest in T2

- 1) G: Mujhe buhat satisfaction hai ek humari iktidaar mae, Peoples Party ki government mae kharja policy ka rukh India or Afghanistan kitaraf buhat focus kesath raha...
- 2) G: I must feel satisfied as foreign minister of PPP ke I was able to assist because assisting the process by giving shape, koi bhi banda akela nahi kar sakta. Kehty hain na amli usko dhancha dia, who hum de saky. Or Saleem sahab aap yakeen manay, aaap khud bhi milty hain, aap buhat sary ambassadors ko milty hain, buhat sary intellectuals ko milty hain, aj duya Pakistan ke regional pivot ko recognize kar rahi hai, or uski waja se jitni aapki izzat puri dunya mae ho rahi hai wo kabhi US ke asar mae kaam karny sae nahi hui.
- 3) G: Dekhen Saleem, main buhat khush hun I represented my country well. I represented the culture of Pakistan well.

4. Agreement Maxim in T2

a. Agreement Maxim-Host in T2

Flouting the Agreement Maxim by the Host in T2

- 1) H: Nahi lekin yeh to unka demand tha. Jo humary demand thay Kashmir, Siachin, Sir Creek, uspy aap logon ne kia kiya?
- 2) H: Kesay sath tha jab shuru mae aap ke Prime minister ne ailaan kiya ke DG ISI udhar jaengy, unho ne kaha nahi jaty.

b. Agreement Maxim-Guest in T2

Flouting the Agreement Maxim by the Guest in T2

- 1) G: Bilkul bhi nahi. Yeh bilkul galat tasur hai.
- 2) G: Humne jo kiya wo National interest mae kiya. Isk ahum credit, humto yeh nahi kehty hain. Hum to sirf keh rahy hain ke hum ne wo kiya jo National interest mae kiya. Iska aap log hi shor or vaavela macha rahy hain.
- 3) G: Aaj nahi hai, aaj nahi hai.

Violating the Agreement Maxim by the Guest in T2

- 1) G: Nahi, bilkul gair gair rivaiti raha.
- 2) G: Nahi, aesa nahi hai.
- 3) G: Saleem sahab main to ap dekhen, main to is mind sae hi disagree karti hun. Yeh jo aap ne mindset mujhe bataya hai na k ye humari demand hai, yeh unki demand hai.

• **Table 8**

• **Findings with reference to Politeness Strategies of Brown and Levinson**

1. Positive Politeness Strategies in T2

a. Positive Politeness Strategies-Host in T2

- 1) H: ...buhat shukria.
- 2) H: Ji shukria.
- 3) H: Aap khud ek khatoon vazeer e kharja thi, Pakistan ki pehli. Aalmi satah par bhi aapko kuch aizazat mily.
- 4) H: ...foreign relations mae u same uthna bethna, dress, yeh sari cheezen facilitate karti hain.
- 5) H: buhat shukria HRK sahiba, humein waqt deny ka. Main is dua ek sath aap se ijazat chahunga ke aap jahan rahen khush rahen.

b. Positive Politeness Strategies-Guest in T2

- 1) G: Ji bilkul Saleem sahab, main zrur apko educate karna chahungi.
- 2) G: Ab yeh thank you so much aap ne mujhe moka dia.
- 3) G: Main aap logon ko bhi credit deti hun, media ko bhi.

2. Negative Politeness Strategies in T2

a. Negative Politeness Strategies-Host in T2

- 1) H: ...Ye jo aap humain educate kar sakti hain ke apky jamhuri dor ki kharja policy kin hawalon se Pervaiz Musharraf ki kharja policy se mukhtalif thi?
- 2) H: Lekin kehty hain ke Pakistan mae buhat sari cheezen asi bhi hoti hain foreign minister to kya, Prime minister ko bhi nahi pata hoti.

b. Negative Politeness Strategies-Guest in T2

- 1) G: ...kya apko is mae tabdeeli nahi nazar ai?
- 2) G: I think it is wrong perception.

3. Off-record Politeness Strategies in T2

a. Off-record Politeness Strategies-Host in T2

- 1) H: Yeh wo bhi kehty hain. Aap logon ne kya pa lia?
- 2) H: Puri dunya mae izzat hai aaj kal?
- 3) H: ...to ye kya zaruri nahi tha ke ghareeb tareen mulk ki foreign minister bhi in cheezon ki wajah se ghareeb lagy.

b. Off-record Politeness Strategies-Guest in T2

- 1) G: Nahi, Taliban ne Pakistan ka bachaya kiya tha?
- 2) G: I must feel satisfied as foreign minister of PPP ke I was able to assist because assisting the process by giving shape, koi bhi banda akela nahi kar sakta. Kehty hain na amlu usko dhancha dia, who hum de saky. Or Saleem sahab aap yakeen manay, aaap khud bhi milty hain, aap buhat sary ambassadors ko milty hain, buhat sary intellectuals ko milty hain, aj duya Pakistan ke regional pivot ko recognize kar rahi hai, or uski waja se jitni aapki izzat puri dunya mae ho rahi hai wo kabhi US ke asar mae kaam karny sae nahi hui.

• **Table 9**

• **Findings with reference to Impoliteness Strategies of Culpeper**

1. Positive Impoliteness Strategies in T2

a. Positive Impoliteness Strategies-Host in T2

- 1) H: Kesay sath tha jab shuru mae aap ke Prime minister ne ailaan kiya ke DG ISI udhar jaengy, unho ne kaha nahi jaty.
- 2) H: Nahi main keh raha hun ke agar hum America ke zere asar nahi hain to hum Taliban ek khilaf, jinho ne Pakistan ka kuch nahi bighara tha, unky khilaf jung mae America ke sath kyun hain?

- 3) H: Parliament ki agar supremacy hai to us ne jo aapko guidelines diye thay, foreign policy ke liye, America ke sath taluqat ke liye. Hum ko to aap logon ne ek taraf rakh dia or maamla kuch dusri taraf.

- 4) H: Lekin paanch saalon mae na reconciliation ko facilitate kar saky na kisi or cheez ko.

b. Positive Impoliteness Strategies-Guest in T2

- 1) G: Nahi, bilkul gair rivaiti raha.
- 2) G: Saleem sahab main to aap dekhen, main to is mind sae hi disagree karti hun. Yeh jo aap ne mindset mujhe bataya hai na k ye humari demand hai, yeh unki demand hai.
- 3) G: Nahi ji. Wo to I don't know.
- 4) G: Acha pehlay to main America k asar ko completely, absolutely reject karti hun. Humari kharja policy is hukumat mein America ke asar ya America ke dabao mei rahi hai, isko main at the very outset absolutely reject karti hun.
- 5) G: Nahi yeh to aap Afghanistan pe chaly gye hain.
- 6) G: Bilkul bhi nahi. Ye bilkul galat tasur hai.
- 7) G: Dekhen Saleem sahab main isky bilkul khilaaf varz hun. Main is sae bilkul ikhtilaaf karti hun ke yeh India ka mokuf hai, ye Pakistan ka mokuf hai.
- 8) G: bilkul bhi nahi hai. Humari lashkar e taiba ke sath kisi bhi kisam ki sympathy nahi hai.

2. Negative Impoliteness Strategies in T2

a. Negative Impoliteness Strategies-Host in T2

- 1) H: ...Aap logon ke dor mae asay hi raha. India kesath phadda raha, koi behtari nahi ai.
- 2) H: Or rivaiti bhi raha.
- 3) H: Aap ke puray dor mae aap unko Pakistan aanay mae aamada nahi kar sakay.
- 4) H: Ab jab aap log ja rahy hain to doosron ke liye museebat chor di.
- 5) H: Naraz tha to phir agar aap logon ne kiya to karnama kya hua. Is mae aap itn abara credit kis cheez ka lena chahty hain?
- 6) H: Nahi hakumati log istarah jistarah America ki aankhon mae aankhen daal ke or bari bahaduri dikha di.
- 7) H: Jab aap khud bhi kehti hain ke Kashmir ke maslay ko solve huwe baghair India ke sath humary behtareen taluqaat nahi ho saky or us silsilay mae aap ked or mae koi pesh riqqat nahi hui to phir to nakami hi hai...
- 8) H: Yeh to India pachas saal sae is moqaf pe hai. To aap ne yeh Indian moqaf apna lia?

- 9) H: Acha Afghanistan jistarah dard e sar tha, aaj se paanch saal pehly, aap log jistarah chor ke ja rahy hain, us se kai guna ziada dard e sar hai.
- 10) H: ...Pakistan ki ek khatoon America ki kaid mae hai, Aafia Siddiqui. Hakumat ne bhi vaday kiye. Paanch saal mae aap unko America ki kaid se nahi chura sakin, to hum kesy kahen ke aap ek kamyab vazeer e kharja thi.
- 11) H: Kyunke aap log dar e pardah unse kehty rahy ke karty rahen. Who aap ke tavun se ho rahy hain.
- 12) H: To yeh aitraaz bhi buhat hota raha ke aap ghareeb tareen mulk ki ameer tareen foreign minister lagti thi.
- 13) H: Nahi jab aap uthaty rahy phir bhi masla hal nahi ho saka. Pakistan mae yeh militancy bhi barh rahi hai, sectarian bhi. Jiska matlab yeh hai ke humari interior ministry ki performance kharaab hai.
- 14) H: Lekin paanch saalon mae na reconciliation ko facilitate kar saky na ksi or cheez ko.

- **Table 10**

- **Findings with reference to Evasive Strategies of Bull and Mayer**

- a. **Overt Evasive Strategies in T2**

- 1. **Attack the question or the journalist**

- 1) G: Saleem sahab main to aap dekhen, main to is mind sae hi disagree karti hun. Yeh jo aap ne mindset mujhe bataya hai na k ye humari demand hai, yeh unki demand hai.
- 2) G: Acha pehlay to main America k asar ko completely, absolutely reject karti hun. Humari kharja policy is hukumat mein America ke asar ya America ke dabao mei rahi hai, isko main at the very outset absolutely reject karti hun.
- 3) G: Dekhen, they have their concerns okay. Having concerns about something is very against than very different than what you are saying. Unky conncerns hain, unky laws hain.
- 4) G: Dekhen Saleem sahab main isky bilkul khilaaf varz hun. Main is sae bilkul ikhtilaaf karti hun ke yeh India ka mokuf hai, ye Pakistan ka mokuf hai.
- 5) G: Dekhen Afghanistan mae humain kya seek karna hai, pehly to hum yeh determine karlen, because Afghanistan dard e sar hai ya job hi aap isko kehna chahain, wo Afghanistan hai.

- 2. **Question the question**

- 1) H: Nahi Taliban ne Pakistan ka bachaya kiya tha?
- 2) G: Kaun? Yeh baat media mae Pakistan mae aa rahi hai. Kaun? Kyun tasleem nahi kar raha?

3. Decline to answer

- 1) G: Nahi ji. Wo to I don't know. Us may dekhien humesha andar ki baat us waqt pata hoti hai jab aap part of the process hotay hain. Us waqt main part of the system nahi thi. In the sense ke main foreign minister nahi thi. Isliye mujhe nahi pata kya huwa.

b. Covert Evasive Strategies in T2

1. Ignore the question

- 1) G: Main aapko batati hun na ke humne kya paa lia. Humne is jamhuri hakumat en yeh paa lia ke puri dunya aaj yeh kehti hai ke or ap yaqeen manen mujhse jab ambassadors milny aaty thay mujh se European foreign ministers bhi milty thay, wo kehty thay aaj Pakistan mae farq vazih hai.
- 2) G: Nahi. Main keh rahi hun ke jo resources humain darker hain wo kum hain or jo resources sorry jo darker hain wo ziada hain or jo available hain wo kum hain

2. Give incomplete answers

- 1) G: Nahi threat to buhat bari baat hoti hai. Threat ka to I think buhat bari baat hai. No I would say threat.
- 2) G: Ab yeh thank you so much aap ne mujhe moka dia ke, kyunke yeh jo tasuraat hoty hain an, yeh jo conspiracies theories hoti hain, yeh jo narratives built hoty hain, who buhat miss informed hoty hain kabhi kabhi. Ab Saleem sahab main jab wahan pe thi, meri crown prince ke sath adh ponay ghenty ki mulakaat hui. Meri foreign minister ke sath do dhai ghenty ka interaction hui. Meri unky Prince Bunder, jo unke security advisor hain, unke sath kafi ghenton ki mulakkat hui. Or un sari mulakaaton mae mujhe ek dafa kisi shakhs ne, kisi ahem ya gher ahem bandy ne yeh nahi kaha ke aap Iran Pakistan pipe line na kurain. Iske baray mae baat tak nahi ki.
- 3) Terrorism, kahin pe bhi, beshak wo right pe ho, left pe ho, terrorism ak Pakistan ki kharja policy sae dur dur tak koi taluq nahi.

Appendix C

Talkshow 3- 8pm with Fareeha Idrees

- Table 11
- Findings with reference to Conversational Maxims of Grice

1. Maxim of Quantity in T3

a. Maxim of Quantity-Host in T3

Flouting the Maxim of Quantity by the Host in T3

- 1) H: Acha abhi aap ne khud kaha Sheereen Mazari sahaba ke upar hi mazeed baat kar lety hain. Imran Khan sahab ko tweet karni pari, Sheereen Mazari sahaba ke baray mae. Ek parhi likhi khatoon hain. Columbia sae doctorate ki hui hai unho ne. acha likhti hain. Loag unki izzat karty hain. Meray program mae ain to PML (N) waly bhi keh rahy thay ke hum aapko parhty hain. To phir aapko kyun nahi achi lagti Sheereen Mazari sahaba?
- 2) H: Khan sahab yeh sochen ke is waqt, ya unki jagah koi bhi how o sochengy ke FK Mir Jaffar ka kirdar ada kar rahi hai. Meray sath bethny wali, meray sath mujhe mushkil waqt mae sath deny wali, aaj main bemar hun, aaj mujhe jab zarurat hai, aaj meri party en utna acha perform nahi kiya jitna main expect kar rahy thay. To wo mujhe chor ke ja rahi hain, sath meri party ke logon ko le ke ja rahi hain. Us waqt to aapko head karna chahiay party ko.

b. Maxim of Quantity-Guest in T3

Flouting the Maxim of Quantity by the Guest in T3

- 1) G: Fareeha, buhat shukria, aap ne mujhe apny program mae bulaya. Dekhen Fareeha jo siyasatdaan hoty hain wo siyasat karty hai, koam ke liye, mulk ke liye. Unka maqsad siyasat mae anay ka yeh hota hai ke wo aesy time pe jab unko, wo apni jiddo jahad karty hain, or wo unki awam ke andar wo jaty hain, or phir wo election lurty hain, phir wo assemblies mae jaty hain, or wahan ja ke wo qanoon sazi karty hain. Wo qanoon sazi wo karty hain jo unki party ka nazariya hota hai. Jo unky objectives hoty hain. Jiske liye wo pehli, for the reason wo siyasat mae atay hain. Pehli baat fareeha agar mujhe seat ki zarurat hoti, to mere brother in law vazeer e kharja thay paanch saal tak. Seats humary ghar mae thi.
- 2) G: Dekhen Fareeha, main ek baat kehna chahti hun. Fareeha har insan ko haq hai ke kisi agar siasi jamaat mae hai, or agar usky ikhtilaf hain, kisi bhi issues ke upar, to wo us se

part kar sakta hai. Main Sheereen Mazari nahi hun, sectary information PTI ki. Unky baray mae sab janty hain. MashaAllah jis kisam ki unki zaban hai or jis kisam ka unka hosla hai, o rjo unka mizaj hai, us se sab vaqif hain. Na main Sheereen Mazari hun, na main us level pe stoop kar sakti hun. Main giran nahi chahti un cheezon ke andar. Main ne bilkul insaf ke peechnay 18 saal ek jiddo jahad ki hai. Pakistan Tehreek e Insaaf mae wo insaaf nahi hai or main akeeli nahi hun. Pakistan Tehreek e Insaaf ke andar hazaron karkun hain. Main Allah ka shukar ada karti hun ke Allah ne mujhe itni himmat di ke main ne wo step uthaya. Ke main, un sab karkuno ki awaz ban ke, main wo cheezon ki nishandahi kar rahi hun. Main personal attacks kisi pe nahi kar rahi.

- 3) G: To jiska bhi consent hai, main sirf yeh batana chahti hun Fareeha ke dekhiye agar is kisam ke unho ne games khelny hain, to meray paas to Fareeha buhat emails hain. Meray paas to betahasha messages hain. Meray paas to buhat kuch hai.
- 4) G: Dekhen wo general election hai jo unho ne aapko yahan quote kiya hai. Yeh constitution of Pakistan sae nikala hai. Okay, yeh party ka election tha. Humari party mae asa koi qanoon nahi tha Fareeha and I am coming to that also. Us waqt to election commission of Pakistan ka bhi asa koi qanoon nahi tha, ke office bearers jo hain wo dual nationals nahi ho saktay. Koi nahi tha aesa, jab main America mae thi. Or jab mujhe logon ne bataya aapke khilaf yahan conspiracies ho rahi hain, Fareeha main ne Khan sahab ko wahan se message bheja ke main yeh sun rahi hun. Aapko pata hai ke main is waqt bahir hun mulk ke. As soon as I come back, main apni dual nationality surrender karungi...
- 5) G: Dekhen Fareeha, pehli baat yeh hai ke main ne yeh tamam baatein kahi hain or main unko own karti hun or mujhe bilkul yeh pata tha ke jo main baat keh rahi hun, main us at the time sahi keh rahi hun. Pakistan ke liye Fareeha main ne samjha ke hum ek different jamaat hain. Pakistan Tehreek e Insaaf insaf ki jamaat hai. Khan sahab ne humesha yeh kaha. Jab main apny ticket ki distribution karunga, jab main apni team nominate karunga, jab main logon ko laonga, jab yeh tamam cheezen hui, itni mutanaaza hui Fareeha. Ap ye dekhen ke jis waqt humari ticket distribution hui, humari party beech mae se toot rahi thi. Humary log, kin logon ko Khan sahab ne , ek second mae to Khan sahab ke kehny pe chal rahi thi, or unky vision pe chal rahi thi. Unho ne jab un logon ko tickets diye, jo ek hafta, do do haftay, char haftay, pehly humari party mae Muslim League se aye hain ya Peoples Party se aye hain.

- 6) G: Main kisi kahin mujhe nahi maloom main kahan ja rahi hun Fareeha, magar mujhe itna zarur maloom hai ke main ne apni dusri shehriyat Imran Khan pe bharosa karke chori thi.
- 7) G: Why not? MashaAllah rishtaydar maujud hain. Dekhen Fareeha, aap ne jo mujh se pucha tha ke aap ke baray mae, meray baray mae nahi hai. Main women wing ki sadar saalon saal rahi hun. Main ne un aurton ke sath KPK mae kaam kiya hai. Jo Khan sahab ka message le ke agay nikalti thi or jinho ne, bechari aurton ne din or raat apny lagaen hain Tehreek e Insaf ke liye. Wo to pohanchi nahi parliament mae. Parvaiz Khattak ke teen rishtydar parliament mae pohanch gye...
- 8) G: Fareeha, yeh clipping wo hai, yeh clipping us waqt ki hai jab PTI ne mujhe ek party ke election se najaiz tareeqay se disqualify kiya, jab PTI ne mujhe election larny ka ticket nahi diya. Main apni dusri shehriyat chori ta ke main election lar sakun or main ne Khan sahab ko kaha ke aap reserve seat kisi khatoon ko dijie. Main election lar sakti hun, aap mujhe seat den. To Khan sahab ne kaha nahi, aap reserve seat pe aogy, kyunke main chahta hun ke aap har halat mae parliament main jao. Or ye unho ne mujhse akely mae nahi kaha tha, buhat se loag thay us kamry mae.

- **Table 12**

- **Findings with reference to Conversational Maxims of Leech**

1. **Tact Maxim in T3**

- a. **Tact Maxim-Guest in T3**

Flouting the Tact Maxim by the Guest in T3

- 1) G: Meri tweets dikhaen aap.

2. **Approbation Maxim in T3**

- a. **Approbation Maxim-Host in T3**

Flouting the Approbation Maxim by the Host in T3

- 1) H: Aap ne Tehreek e Insaf ek seat ki khatir hi join kit hi or aap ne ek seat ki khatir hi chor di.
- 2) H: Pehli baat to wo yeh kehty hain ke aap ne ek to unho ne clear kiya ke asal mae to aap ne galat bayani ki hai.
- 3) H: Abhi aap ne kiya hai Sheereen Mazari sahiba pe.
- 4) H: ...founding member wo keh rahy hain aap ghalat kehti hain.

- 5) H: Lekin jab Sheereen Mazari sahiba chor ke gyi thi, tab aap bhi to tweet kar rahi thi unky baray mae.
- 6) H: ...aap to constitution committee ki member rahi hain, ye khat keh raha hai. Aap ko pata nahi tha k dual nationality pe aap lar hi nahi sakti hain yeh election.
- 7) H: Magar F sahiba yeh jo aap keh rahi hain, constitution of Pakistan hai us mae disqualification mae membership of political parties likha hua hai. Jab aapka constitution bhi agar yeh keh raha hai ke aap political party ke member bhi nahi ban saky, agar aap dual national hon. Aap constitution committee mae thi, surely aapko is baat ka pata hoga.
- 8) H: Ilzaam yeh hai ke aap ne apny sath or khawateen ko milaya. Aap ne conspiracy karai. Aap ne logon ko behkaya ke party ko chorain.
- 9) H: Un khawateen ko kya masla hai. It means aap apni grievance un tak transfer kar rahi hain.
- 10) H: Zahir hai ke jab ek jagah lagega ke mutiny hogai hai, loag ghaddari kar rahy hain, to zahir hai phir discipline to le gin a party.
- 11) H: Lekin phir bhi aap ka aitraaz baki khawateen mae kyun aya.
- 12) H: Khan sahab yeh sochen ke is waqt, ya unki jagah koi bhi how o sochengy ke FK Mir Jaffar ka kirdar ada kar rahi hai.
- 13) H: ...Aap kehti hain ke corrupt party hai. Is ne election mae cheating ki hai. Now F, how can you join that party?

3. Modesty Maxim in T3

a. Modesty Maxim-Guest in T3

Flouting the Modesty Maxim by the Guest in T3

- 1) G: Main founding member isliye hun, main ne ye kaghaz ka tukra nahi dekha tha kabhi ke kaun founding member hai.
- 2) G: Main pehli khatoon hun PTI ke andar. Main manifesto committee ke andar thi, main constitution committee mae thi, us waqt bhi koi aurtain nahi thi.

4. Agreement Maxim in T3

a. Agreement Maxim-Host in T3

Flouting the Agreement Maxim by the Host in T3

- 1) H: Lekin Sheereen Mazari sahiba ne khud se to nahi kiya hoga. Zahir hai is mae Imran Khan sahab ki yaqeenan consent hogi.

b. Agreement Maxim-Guest in T3

Flouting the Agreement Maxim by the Guest in T3

- 1) G: Fareeha main ne kisi ko nahi kaha meray sath party choro.

• Table 13

• Findings with reference to Politeness Strategies of Brown and Levinson

1. Bald On-record Politeness Strategies in T3

a. Bald On-record Politeness Strategies-Guest in T3

- 1) G: Meri tweets dikhaen aap.
- 2) Acha Fareeha aap yeh dates likhye.
- 3) G: Fareeha aap meri yeh baat sunen.
- 4) G: ...aap mujhe yeh bataen key eh kahan likha hua hai ke it's a crime. Main kisi bhi jamaat mae jaon ya na jaon, yeh mera zaati faisla hia.

2. Positive Politeness Strategies in T3

a. Positive Politeness Strategies-Host in T3

- 1) H: I am very thankful to you Fareeha for joining us on the show. Very warm welcome to you.
- 2) H: Yani aap us waqt selected seat pe aa sakti thi.
- 3) H: wo ghalat kaha tha wesay.
- 4) H: ...Hum sab aaki izzat karty hain. Is havalay se hum samajhty hain ke aap ghalat bayani nahi karenge.
- 5) H: Yes, absolutely.
- 6) H: NO, it's really okay.
- 7) H: I agree.
- 8) H: FK thank you very much for joining me on the show. Best of luck for the future.

b. Positive Politeness Strategies-Guest in T3

- 1) G: Fareeha buhat shukri aaap ne apny program mae mujhe bulaya.
- 2) G: Nahi, exactly.

3. Off-record Politeness Strategies in T3

a. Off-record Politeness Strategies-Host in T3

- 1) H: Lekin Khan sahab isko bara sanjeedgi se le rahy thay.
- 2) H: Sab ko FK ke liye insaaf chahiay?

- 3) H: To yeh sab aap ke sath kisi or party mae to nahi chali jaengi?
- 4) H: ...FK kal ko PML (N) mae chali jaen to it's okay?
- 5) H: Lekin you still think ke aap sab loag agar noon mae jaengi, to yeh aap FK kal ko noon league mae beth jae to yeh theek hai?
- 6) H: Lekin lekin F sahiba, aaj PML (N) corrupt nahi hai ya aap ko lag raha hai PTI zyada corrupt hai?

- **Table 14**

- **Findings with reference to Impoliteness Strategies of Culpeper**

- 1. Bald On-record Impoliteness Strategies in T3**

- a. Bald On-record Impoliteness Strategies-Host in T3**

- 1) H: To phir maan, ghaltian maaf kar deni chahiay.

- 2. Positive Impoliteness Strategies in T3**

- a. Positive Impoliteness Strategies-Host in T3**

- 1) H: Lekin F sahiba phir kyun aap us waqt udas hui ya naraz hui.
- 2) H: Lekin Sheereen Mazari sahiba ne khud se to nahi kiya hoga. Zahir hai is mae Imran Khan sahab ki yaqeenan consent hogi.
- 3) H: Woto yeh bhi maantay hain lekin founding member wo keh rahy hain aap ghalat kehti hain.
- 4) H: Magar aapko un se issue hai ke yeh Sheereen Mazari sahiba likh rahi hain.
- 5) H: Lekin jab Sheereen Mazari sahiba chor ke gyi thi, tab aap bhi to tweet kar rahi thi unky baray mae.
- 6) H: ...Magar aap to constitution committee ki member rahi hain, ye khat keh raha hai. Aap ko pata nahi tha k dual nationality pe aap lar hi nahi sakti hain yeh election.
- 7) H: Lekin F sahiba yeh jo aap keh rahi hain, constitution of Pakistan hai us mae disqualification mae membership of political parties likha hua hai. Jab aapka constitution bhi agar yeh keh raha hai ke aap political party ke member bhi nahi ban saky, agar aap dual national hon. Aap constitution committee mae thi, surely aapko is baat ka pata hoga.
- 8) H: Lekin phir bhi aap ka aitraaz baki khawateen mae kyun aya.

- b. Positive Impoliteness Strategies-Guest in T3**

- 1) G: To jiska bhi consent hai, main sirf yeh batana chahti hun Fareeha ke dekhiye agar is kisam ke unho ne games khelny hain, to meray paas to Fareeha buhat emails hain. Meray paas to betahasha messages hain. Meray paas to buhat kuch hai.
- 2) G: Yeh humary party ka election tha. Yeh koi uhday nahi bat rahy thay.
- 3) G: What. No one. Hum kya kya hain. Hum kya fascist organization hain? Kya koi PTI se resign nahi kar sakta? Kyun nahi kar sakta. Why can I not leave jab main dekh rahi hun ke ziadti ho rahi hai.
- 4) G: ...aap mujhe yeh bataen key eh kahan likha hua hai ke it's a crime. Main kisi bhi jamaat mae jaon ya na jaon, yeh mera zaati faisla hia.
- 5) G: Nahi, main ne kab uthai hai yeh baat.

3. Negative Impoliteness Strategies in T3

a. Negative Impoliteness Strategies-Host in T3

- 1) H: Aap ne Tehreek e Insaf ek seat ki khatir hi join kit hi or aap ne ek seat ki khatir hi chor di.
- 2) H: Pehli baat to wo yeh kehty hain ke aap ne ek to unho ne clear kiya ke asal mae to aap ne galat bayani ki hai.
- 3) H: Abhi aap ne kiya hai Sheereen Mazari sahiba pe.
- 4) H: Aap ke baray mae aap ne bhi kaha ke chor ke ja rahi hain party. Aap ne kuch nahi kaha unky khilaf?
- 5) H: Ilzaam yeh hai ke aap ne apny sath or khawateen ko milaya. Aap ne conspiracy karai. Aap ne logon ko behkayake party ko chorain.
- 6) H: Un khawateen ko kya masla hai. It means aap apni grievance un tak transfer kar rahi hain.
- 7) H: Zahir hai ke jab ek jagah lagega ke mutiny hogai hai, loag ghaddari kar rahy hain, to zahir hai phir discipline to le gin a party.
- 8) H: Khan sahab yeh sochen ke is waqt, ya unki jagah koi bhi how o sochengy ke FK Mir Jaffar ka kirdar ada kar rahi hai.
- 9) H: ...Aap kehti hain ke corrupt party hai. Is ne election mae cheating ki hai. Now F, how can you join that party?
- 10) H: Ek seat agar aaj aapko PML (N) de degi, to aap PML (N) mae chali jaengi.

4. Sarcasm/mock Politeness in T3

a. Sarcasm/mock Politeness-Guest in T3

- 1) G: Chalen agar founding member kaghaz par nahi hun to main bari mazrat chahti hun ke main ne yeh kaha.

• **Table 15**

• **Findings with reference to Evasive Strategies of Bull and Mayer**

a. Overt Evasive Strategies in T3

1. Question the question

- 1) G: Kya kar rahi thi main?
- 2) G: What. No one. Hum kya kya hain. Hum kya fascist organization hain? Kya koi PTI se resign nahi kar sakta? Kyun nahi kar sakta. Why can I not leave jab main dekh rahi hun ke ziadti ho rahi hai.
- 3) G: ...aap mujhe yeh bataen key eh kahan likha hua hai ke it's a crime?
- 4) G: Kyun theek nahi hai?
- 5) G: Nahi aap mujhe baten, ye ghalat kyun hai?
- 6) G: Why not?
- 7) G: Nahi main ne kab uthai hai ye baat?

2. Decline to answer

- 1) G: Main kisi kahin mujhe nahi maloom main kahan ja rahi hun Fareeha.
- 2) G: Mujhe nahi maloom. Aap unhi se puchiayga Fareeha. I can't speak for people.

b. Covert Evasive Strategies in T1

1. Give incomplete answers

- 1) G: Main ne Fareeha, main ne Fareeha kisi ko nahi kaha ke tum party choro. Yeh mera apna faisla hai.

Appendix D

Talkshow 4-Awam ke Saamne

• **Table 16**

• **Findings with reference to Conversational Maxims of Grice**

1. Maxim of Quality in T4

a. Maxim of Quality-Guest in T4

Violating the Maxim of Quality by the Guest in T4

- 1) G: Noon league bhi, People's Party bhi, or PTI bhi, main ne to kisi ke khilaf koi gesture nahi diya.
- 2) G: Nahi aesa nahi. Unho ne to shukria ada kiya tha jab MQM unka yahan jalsa kiya.
- 3) G: Das jalsay yahan kurlain to dekhain ek gesture ke tor pe nahi kiya, MQM bhi nahi kara rahi. People's Party bhi baray jalsy nahi kara rahi.
- 4) G: Law and order ki wajah se, energy ki wajah se nahi na. Wahan se yahan shift hui energy ki wajah se.

2. Maxim of Quantity in T4

a. Maxim of Quantity-Host in T4

Flouting the Maxim of Quantity by the Host in T4

- 1) H: Jab PM sahab banay wahan pe Mian sahab to phulon ki pattian nichavar ho rahi hain. Loag dhol ki taap pen ach rahy hain, mithaiyan taqseem ho rahi hain. Pakistna enjoy kar raha tha democracy ko enjoy kar raha tha. Karachi mae kya ho raha tha, yahan pe phir laashain gir rahi thi. To hum ne hum us depressional phase se jo paanch saal hum logon en ek public honay ki hesiyat se main yeh point of view de rahi hun. Paanch saal se humne dukh or takleef bardasht ki, mujhe ainda paanch saal ame bhi nazar nahi aati.
- 2) H: MQM or noon league ke taluqaat koi ziada muhabbat bharay nahi hian. Wo naram garam chaly. Naram bhi chaly, garam bhi chaly. Jesay Altaf Hussain sahab ne unconditional support bhi faraham kardi, llekin pehly din Mubarak baad bhi di. Ainda aanay waly din kesy mehsus ho rahy hain ke kesay hongy, kyunk eKarachi ke logon ki main baat kar rahi hun, ke Karachi ke loag isliye pareshan hain kyunke kehty hain ke status quo qaim hai. Aaj bhi MQM bhi maujud hai. People's Party bhi hakumat ke andar maujud hai. Aap MQM ka decided abhi nahi hai obviously. Unko koi change mehsus nahi hota? To kesy halaat chalainge noon league ke sath?
- 3) H: Qaid zarb e ikhtilaaf ki taraf aatay hain. Yeh jo ek bara pareshan kun ek ansar, jis mae yeh kaha ja raha hai ke ji kunji MQM ke paas hai. Chaabi MQM ke paas hai. National Assembly mae People's Party 39 seats hain, PTI ke 29, or MQM ki 23 seaten jo hain PTI to chalain wo meray khayal se qaumi vatan party se, PML A, Awami Muslim league PML (Q) ki bhi do seaten mila ke chalain wo apna kuch count barabar kuraingy, People's Party ke sath. MQM ki 23 jo seaten hain, wo kis ki taraf dengi?
- 4) H: Wo aapka point of view hai.

b. Maxim of Quantity-Guest in T4

Flouting the Maxim of Quantity by the Guest in T4

- 1) G: Zahir hai, or isi liye zahir hai ke uski zimme dari loag hum pe bhi dalty hain. Kyunky hum hakumat mae thay. Baja tor par wo unka apna tasur bilkul sahi hai.
- 2) G: Rahay ga. Us waqt bhi Karachi ke sath jo arbaab ikhtiar thay, wo soteli ma aka saluki karty thay. Aaj bhi wo Karachi ko wo ownership dene ke liye tayar nahi hain. Aaj unka, unki tang nazri yeh hai ke kisi tarah Karachi ke tamam halaat ko MQM ke upar daal kar apni zimmedarion se wo alehda hojaen. Or kisi tarah MQM ko kamzor karke, Karachi ki ahmiat ko saamny rakhty huay apna vote bank yahan pe create kar den. Yeh musalsal sazish bhi ho rahi hai.
- 3) G: Na peeta, to phir 90's ki dhai mae jistarah do martaba, jab main ne karva ghunt nahi piya, to chaar hakumatain, Karachi ke turmoil ki wajah sae jo hai unka waqt sae pehly bistar gol kar diya gaya. 58, 2B ak istimaal hua. Jab 58, 2B thi ain mae, ab 58, 2B bhi nahi hai ain mae. Seedhay seedhay fauji booton ki chaap sunai degi, or is ke baad yeh hoga ke Army MQM ki or ISI ki beech mae hogi. Wo sara ilzam meray khatay mae daal diya jata hai. Aaj main MQM ko Pakistan ki siyasat mae jo destabilization hai, us se alag kar ek bata raha hun.
- 4) G: Ji bilkul, main aitraaf kar raha hun. Ye meri jo ek siasi ghalti thi, lekin main ne jaan bujh ko wo ghalti ki. Mujhe jamhuriat ke sar ke upar se ye sadqa vaarna tha. Mujhe jamhuriat ko yeh moqa dena tha. Mujhe aalakaar nahi banna tha ke agar Karachi ke turmoil ko, Karachi ki bechaini or iztiraab ko or yahan k eadam istehkaam ko lekar koi bhi jamhuriat ke bistar ko gol karta, to mujh par sara malba daal dia jata. Yeh mujhe hargiz manzoor nahi tha. Or main ye role play karny, main ne apna wo kirdar ab Pakistan ko, jamhuriat ko, istehkaam ko, mafahmat ko ek moqa diya.
- 5) G: Noon league ke sath kam az kam humne kabhi is pe humne kabhi apni taraf se nahi kaha ke humary taluqaat talkh hain. Humne to intikhabaat se pehly or buhat pehly, jab ek hum qaumi agenday par kaam kar rahy thay, jiski aaj bhi mulk ko jitni zarurat hai, is se pehly kabhi nahi thi. Yeh mulk bachany ka waqt hai.
- 6) G: Nahi, humne to nahi kaha ke hum to nahi beth rahy hain. Wo to hum opposition mae hain to hum keh rahy hain, to iska matlab ye hai ke jab main tavun ki baat kar raha hun, yeh koi main hakumat ame jany ki baat par nahi tol raha. Main mera to pehla focus

guzishta do teen saalon se pichli hakumat mae, jamaat e islami ke jo Ameer Munawwar Hassan sahab hain, un se jaky wahan par mila hun. Itn rsa hogya ke jamaat e islami ka koi aala satah ka wafad 9/0 nahi aya. Main do baar jo hai, wo achra ja chuka hun. Do martaba un ke headquarter ja kar unse mila hun.

- 7) G: To iska matlab yeh hai ke MQM to do teen saalon se yeh baat keh rahi hai. Chahay wo hakumat mae ho, chahay na ho. Iska matlab humari, humary liye iqtidar k ahasool ek intehai sanvi baat hai. Jo ahmiat hai, wo is mulk ko bachany ki hai. Agar isko nahi samjha gya, un jamhuri khasaron ko, muashi khasaron ko, jis mae tavanai ka bohraan ho sakta hai. Insani vasail ki tanazzali jo Pakistan mae hui hai. Phir Karachi ka jo law and order hai, Pakistan mae dehshat gardi hai, Baluchistan ki Pakistan ke fold se jo duri hai, agar ye sari cheezon par hum ne, jo hai jaldi qabu nahi paya, to ye jo botal ke andar se jo jin nikal aya hai.
- 8) G: Wo MQM se jo ghalti hui, wo MQM ka us tanazar mae faisla sahi tha.

3. Maxim of Relation in T4

a. Maxim of Relation-Guest in T4

Flouting the Maxim of Relevance by the Guest in T4

- 1) G: Main isliye keh raha hun k jo guzishta paanch saal bhi guzray, wo Pakistan ki tamer o taraqqi ke hawaly sae, wo Pakistan ko azad or khud mukhtar banany ke aitbaar sae qatai or qatai tor par tasalli baksh nahi.

Violating the Maxim of Relevance by the Guest in T4

- 1) G: Dekhen jab MQM nahi thi, us waqt bhi Karachi ki ahmiat ye thi ke Pakistan ki maeshat ka markaz tha or aaj bhi hai.
- 2) G: Ke agar Karachi ke liye sahi nuskha tajveez nahi kiya jata to mujhe pata hai ke loag jo aye din ki hartaalen hain, meray karkano ki shahadat par, meray haamion ki shahadat par, unky bemana tashaddud or qatal par. Mujhe pata hai ke loag samajhty hain ke is se bhi maeshat amal, jo thora buhat hai, us se bhi dhachka lagta hai. Mujhe us ka bhi ahsaas hai.
- 3) G: Dekhen isi liye main ne yah kaha ke hakumat mae shamil ho kar zahir hai humain bhi kuch taluq ka khayal karna parta hai. Kuch muravvat sae kaam lena parta hai.
- 4) G: Hum uska bhi mutabadil dhund rahy hain ke ahtajaj ka kya tareeqa hona chahiay.

4. Maxim of Manner in T4

a. Maxim of Manner-Host in T4

Flouting the Maxim of Manner by the Host in T4

- 1) H: Doctor sahab, jin ke bachay mar gye, wo yeh sadqa deny k eliye tayar hain?
- 2) H: Kyun piya? Na peetay.
- 3) H: Us badnuma pairon ko dekhny ki koshish kar rahy thay.

b. Maxim of Manner-Guest in T4

Flouting the Maxim of Manner by the Guest in T4

- 1) G: Dekhen mera image behtar karny ki baat nahi hai. Us waqt bhi BBC par Liaquatabad ka naam aata tha, jab iggitation hota tha. Ek ahsaas e mehrumi ka, siasi, maashi, samaji haquq ki yeh jo ghazab karny ka jo silsila hai, us ahsaas e mehrumi yahan paida hua hai. Chaar hakumatain Karachi ki turmoil ki wajah sae waqt sae pehly unka bistar gol kar dia gaya.
- 2) G: To phir to main yeh kahunga ke phir hum yeh sher parh den “har shaakh pe ullu betha hai. Anjaam e gulistaan kya hoga”. Yeh to wo wala ravayya hai.
- 3) G: Koshish kar raha tha ke dekhen agar yeh badnuma pair agar aap ke rahy to aap jitna bhi magan ho ke naachain, ye pair aap ke jism ka hissa hain.
- 4) G: Dekhen main ye keh raha hun ke MQM ki ghalti ko bhi bilkul aap talaash kurain, dhundain.
- 5) G: Jistarah aap ne Karachi ka kaha tha to main kehta hun ke “Main aaj zid pe agar hun to khush guman na ho, main aaj zid pe agar hun to khush guman na ho, charagh sabky bhujaingy hawa kisi ki bhi ho.

• **Table 17**

• **Findings with reference to Conversational Maxims of Leech**

1. Approbation Maxim in T4

a. Approbation Maxim-Host in T4

Flouting the Approbation Maxim by the Host in T4

- 1) H: Karachi valay apny aap ko ignored feel kar rahy hain. Wo ye ab mehsus kar rahy hain ke shaid humari awaz ainda paanch saalon mae bhi na suni jae.
- 2) H: ...Lekin MQM ki awaz ke andar aaj mujhe regret kyun mehsus hota hai, guzray huay paanch saal ke baray mae.
- 3) H: Or aap logon ka bhi coordination mae koi vaqfa nahi aya.

- 4) H: Us party ke sath aap loag, aap loag bhi thay.
- 5) H: ...Paanch saal se humne dukh or taqleef bardasht ki. Mujhe ainda paanch saal mae bhi nazar nahi aati.
- 6) H: Aap ki muravvatain to humain bari mehangi par gain, Karachi ki awam ko.
- 7) H: Doctor sahab, jin ke bachay mar gye, wo yeh sadqa deny k eliye tayar hain?
- 8) H: Federal jo cities hain k main ab jab wahan pe ja ke program karti hun, wo MQM ko siasi jamaat nahi maanty. Wo MQM ko pressure group kehty hain. Or yeh baat us jamaat ek baray mae baqi Pakistan mae loag keh rahy hain.
- 9) H: Aap unky coalition partners thay.
- 10) H: ...I am not convinced.
- 11) H: Jab ke unka yeh kehna hai ke Karachi mae koi jaraim pasha gangs maujud nahi hain. Koi aesay loag maujud nahi hain. Or aap logon ka dharna dena laashon ke sath or aap logon ka aah guzari karna, matlab kuch samajh nahi aya. Or phir yeh kehna ke hum koi, ho sakta hai ke hum yeh wo seaten unko de den.
- 12) H: MQM insecure hogai thi?
- 13) H: Wo Altaf Hussain ne bhi kafi firing kar di thi London se, us ne kaun si kam ki thi.
- 14) H: Yeh phir wohi vasee tar mafad aa gaya hai doctor sahab. Yeh sun sun ke loag thak gye hain.
- 15) H: Wo to kehty hain ke Khan sahab jalsa nahi kar saky Karachi mae kyunky MQM valon ne karny hi nahi diya tha.
- 16) H: ...MQM coalition mae na hoti to shaid aaj Karachi ke halaat wahan na hoty jahan par pehly thay.

2. Modesty Maxim in T4

a. Modesty Maxim-Guest in T4

Violating the Modesty Maxim by the Guest in T4

- 1) G: ...Jamhuriat ko ek moqa diya humne, Pakistan ko ek moqa diya.

3. Agreement Maxim in T4

a. Agreement Maxim-Host in T4

Flouting the Agreement Maxim by the Host in T4

- 1) H: PTI ke khilaf to kafi ho gye thay, woto samajh aa gye thay. Sab hi dekh rahy thay.
- 2) H: Pichli dafa jab support kiya tha, tab jalsa karny diya, ab ke nahi karny diya.

3) H: Nahi, industry to humari band hogia. Sari wo shift hogai hai.

4) H: ...Main still public ke sath side karungi.

b. Agreement Maxim-Guest in T4

Flouting the Agreement Maxim by the Guest in T4

1) G: Bilkul nahi. Mera ek azad ek independent role hoga.

Violating the Agreement Maxim by the Guest in T4

1) G: Nahi aesa nahi. Unho ne to shukria ada kiya tha jab MQM unka yahan jalsa kiya.

2) G: Law and order ki wajah se, energy ki wajah se nahi na. Wahan se yahan shift hui energy ki wajah se.

• **Table 18**

• **Findings with reference to Politeness Strategies of Brown and Levinson**

1. Positive Politeness Strategies in T4

a. Positive Politeness Strategies-Host in T4

1) H: ...Thank you so much doctor sahab.

2) H: ...Aap ne baray short notice pe mujhe time diya.

3) H: Wo jamaat jo Karachi ko is waqt lead kar rahi hai, Pakistan ki teesri bari jamaat hai.

4) H: Nahi, wo aap logon ne ki.

5) Haan, bilkul bilkul.

6) H: Haan. I agree.

7) H: Baharhaal doctor sahab thank you so much.

8) H: Nahi tha.

b. Positive Politeness Strategies-Guest in T4

1) G: Ji bilkul, main aitraf kar raha hun.

2. Negative Politeness Strategies in T4

a. Negative Politeness Strategies-Host in T4

1) H: Kya MQM ki koi ghalti nahi hogi?

2) H: Dusray kehty hain ke humesha MQM hi karti hai.

3) H: ...PML (N) ke sath agar aap loag treasury benches pe agar baith jaty hain.

3. Off-record Politeness Strategies in T4

a. Off-record Politeness Strategies-Host in T4

- 1) H: ...Lekin MQM ki awaz ke andar aaj mujhe regret kyun mehsus hota hai, guzray huay paanch saal ke baray mae.
- 2) H: Doctor sahab, jin ke bachay mar gye, wo yeh sadqa deny k eliye tayar hain?
- 3) H: Rahy ga ya nahi rahy ga, yeh ek sawal hai.
- 4) H: Kyun piya? Na peetay.
- 5) H: 71 ke sanhay ki taraf MQM ne diya hai.
- 6) H: Mian sahab kuraingy yeh saray kaam?
- 7) H: Us badnuma pairon ko dekhny ki koshish kar rahy thay.
- 8) H: Aap unky coalition partners thay.
- 9) H: Wo aapka point of view hai.
- 10) H: ...yeh nahi hota hai bhai bibi.

b. Off-record Politeness Strategies-Guest in T4

- 1) G: To phir to main yeh kahunga ke phir hum yeh sher parh den “har shaakh pe ullu betha hai. Anjaam e gulistaan kya hoga.” Yeh to wo wala ravayya hai.
- 2) G: Mor to wesy bhi khoobsurat hota hai, or jab wok hush hota hai to buhat magan ho kar nachta hai. Lekin jab uski nigah usky badnum apairon ki taraf jati hai, to uski aankhon se bhi aansu nikal jaty hain.

• **Table 19**

• **Findings with reference to Impoliteness Strategies of Culpeper**

1. Bald On-record Impoliteness Strategies in T4

a. Bald On-record Impoliteness Strategies-Host in T4

- 1) H: Kyun piya? Na peetay.

2. Positive Impoliteness Strategies in T4

a. Positive Impoliteness Strategies-Host in T4

- 1) H: ...Vote to unho ne isi bunyaadon pe hasil kiya tha.
- 2) H: ...I am not convinced.
- 3) H: PTI ke khilaf to kafi ho gye thay, woto samajh aa gye thay. Sab hi dekh rahy thay.
- 4) H: Pichli dafa jab support kiya tha, tab jalsa karny diya, ab ke nahi karny diya.
- 5) H: Nahi, industry to humari band hogia. Sari wo shift hogai hai.
- 6) H: ...I would not agree.

b. Positive Impoliteness Strategies-Guest in T4

- 1) G: Bilkul nahi. Mera ek azad ek independent role hoga.

3. Negative Impoliteness Strategies in T4

a. Negative Impoliteness Strategies-Host in T4

- 1) H: Us party ke sath aap loag, aap loag bhi thay.
- 2) H: ...Paanch saal se humne dukh or taqleef bardasht ki. Mujhe ainda paanch saal mae bhi nazar nahi aati.
- 3) H: Federal jo cities hain k main ab jab wahan pe ja ke program karti hun, wo MQM ko siasi jamaat nahi maanty. Wo MQM ko pressure group kehty hain. Or yeh baat us jamaat ek baray mae baqi Pakistan mae loag keh rahy hain.
- 4) H: Un logon ke sath to aap bhi to paanch saal guzar ke aye hain.
- 5) H: Wo Altaf Hussain ne bhi kafi firing kar di thi London se, us ne kaun si kam ki thi.
- 6) H: Yeh phir wohi vasee tar mafad aa gaya hai doctor sahab. Yeh sun sun ke loag thak gye hain.
- 7) H: Wo to kehty hain ke Khan sahab jalsa nahi kar saky Karachi mae kyunky MQM valon ne karny hi nahi diya tha.

4. Sarcasm/mock politeness strategies in T4

a. Sarcasm/mock politeness strategies-Host in T4

- 1) H: Wo to aap ke purany coalition partners hain. Chahy kuch bhi ho jaey, muhabbat to aap se buhat karty hain.

• Table 20

• Findings with reference to Evasive Strategies of Bull and Mayer

a. Overt Evasive Strategies in T4

1. Attack the question or the journalist

- 1) G: Main ne kaha tha yeh kahan assume hua. Actually humary kuch media ke dost ye assume kar letay hain, humary kisi bhi ek action ki wajah se.
- 2) G: Yeh aapki interpretation hai.

b. Covert Evasive Strategies in T4

1. Ignore the question

- 1) G: Karachi ki situation ko lekar main ye bhi bata dun ke guzishta chaar paanch saalon mae yahan law and order mae koi respite nahi tha.

- 2) G: Dekhen jab MQM nahi thi, us waqt bhi Karachi ki ahmiat ye thi ke Pakistan ki maeeshat ka markaz tha or aaj bhi hai.
- 3) G: To phir to main yeh kahunga ke phir hum yeh sher parh den “har shaakh pe ullu betha hai. Anjaam e gulistaan kya hoga.” Yeh to wo wala ravayya hai.
- 4) G: Dekhen isi liye main ne yah kaha ke hakumat mae shamil ho kar zahir hai humain bhi kuch taluq ka khayal karna parta hai. Kuch muravvat sae kaam lena parta hai.

Appendix E

A DVD comprising four selected talkshows i.e. *Talkshow 1-To the Point*, *Talkshow 2-Jirga*, *talkshow 3- 8pm with Fareeha Idrees*, *Talkshow 4-Awam ke Saamne*, is attached alongwith the thesis.



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